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ARMIES OF AXIS CONTINUING VICTORIOUS SOUTHERN DASH; MYKOP OIL FIELDS REACHED

Timashevskaya, Armabir And Yeisk Occupied By Axis Troops

FIGHT IN TORRID HEAT

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—German and Rumanian troops pursuing the enemy in the direction of Krasnodar, yesterday captured the railway junction of Timashevskaya, 170 miles south of Rostov, the High Command announced today.

"Despite the great heat, the infantry has achieved extraordinary achievements, the High Command said.

The communique reported that further to the east the bulk of one Soviet division was annihilated during an attempt to break through German positions, adding that the Luftwaffe attacked transport columns and railway facilities on the Black Sea coast.

North of the Sal river, German and Rumanian formations fought newly-arrived enemy forces and, repulsing enemy counter-attacks, one German panzer division destroyed 51 heavy enemy tanks yesterday, the communique said.

The High Command reported that in the Finnish bight a Soviet guardship was sunk by a direct bomb hit, while four more ships and one minesweeper were damaged.

"On the eastern front, 138 enemy airplanes were brought down yesterday in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft artillery," the High Command said. "Eight of our aircraft are missing."

"In the fight against Britain, the Luftwaffe yesterday dropped heavy caliber bombs on important war installations in southwest England."

The communique further disclosed that German night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery shot down seven British bombers when the enemy last night again directed attacks against residential quarters of several towns in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district.

Armabir Captured

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 7.—German forces operating in the North Caucasus have occupied Armabir, an important point on the Rostov-Baku Railway today, according to an announcement made by the German High Command.

German vanguards which were pressing on Krasnodar from the north have succeeded in breaking into Timashevskaya, an important railway town, 78 kilometers north of Krasnodar today, it is also announced by the German High Command.

Meanwhile, the units of German forces that were advancing southward along the Azov Sea coast reached Yeisk and occupied the town today.

Oil Fields Reached

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 7.—According to the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Express, German forces that have occupied Armabir are pushing southward and their vanguards have reached the Mykop oil fields yesterday in hotly pursuit of the retreating Soviet troops.

Another report declares that the Soviet authorities have confirmed in its communique issued today that the Russian troops in the Mykop oil area were unable to stem the fierce attack launched by the Reich Army and have started to retreat to a new position.

In the campaign, it is furthermore reported that German paratroops equipped with tanks descended on the Mykop area and are cooperating with the land troops advancing from Armabir.

'Scorched Earth' Ordered

Asahi Service

MADRID, August 6.—The Soviet military authorities have ordered the volunteer corps defending the Mykop oil field to commence its destruction, following the increasing crisis faced in the Caucasian front, it is reported from Stockholm.

The Mykop oil field is noted for the production of airplane gasoline. It is also reported that the destruction of the Mykop oil field was commenced immediately by the Soviet troops after the German occupation of Voroshilovsk and Kropotkin.

New Offensive Started

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 7.—German forces started a new offensive in the Rjév district, west of Moscow, it is reported by Reuters from Moscow. This is interpreted as a

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Burma for Burmese

To report the glorious event of materializing their long cherished hope of establishing a "Burma for Burmese," Dr. U Ba Maw, Chief Administrator, and other higher officials of the newly organized Central Administration of Burma, paid a visit to the Shedakon Pagoda. In the picture Dr. U Ba Maw is in center, wearing a Turkish cap.

ITALO-REICH PLANES BUSY IN EGYPT AREA

Germans Down Four Enemy Fighters—Italian Torpedo-Boat Sinks Soviet Cruiser

Domei

ROME, August 7.—The High Command in its communique No. 801 issued today, declared: "On the Egyptian front there were patrol and artillery activities.

"Axis planes bombed enemy rear lines, camps and marching columns.

"In air duels three Curtiss and one Hurricane have been shot down by German fighters.

"Italian and German planes hit plants and aircraft on the ground at Micabba and La Janezie air fields in Malta."

Soviet Cruiser Sunk

Asahi Service

ROME, August 6.—The Italian high speed torpedo-boat, Mas, sank the Soviet cruiser, Krasni-Krim (formerly named Profintern), 7,000 tons, of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet. This news has greatly pleased the Italian public as the Soviet cruiser is well known to them as she was repaired at the Napoli dock some years ago.

With the loss of the Krasni-Krim, the Soviet Black Sea Fleet now consists of only the old battleship, Pariskaia-Kommuna, and thus it can be said that the fleet is now practically annihilated.

The famous Italian speed torpedo-boat began its activity in the Black Sea on June 12, when she sank a Soviet transport in the neighborhood of Sebastopol. Since then she sank one cruiser, two submarines, two small warships, two merchant vessels and one patrol boat, or a total of eight, up to the present. She had also cooperated with the land forces in the attack on Sebastopol and also in the present Caucasian operation.

It is said the torpedo-boat suddenly appeared in the Black Sea, without passing through the Dardanelles according to the provisions of international law.

The Italian speed torpedo-boat is from 12 to 59 tons, with a speed of 34 knots. Its outstanding feature is that by the force of the reaction caused by the discharge of a torpedo, she retreats speedily backwards and consequently, her chance of being hit by enemy fire is remote. It was originally designed in 1916 as a weapon against submarines.

BURMESE ENJOYING PEACE UNDER JAPAN

New and Better Burma Promised Under Ba Maw—Agriculture in Good Prospects

Domei

RANGOON, August 7.—Although one of the last territories to be occupied by Japan, peace and order have returned to Burma with remarkable rapidity. Only five short months since the Japanese Forces took over the city, a central administrative organ composed entirely of Burmese is already functioning.

The entire Burma Campaign only required two months, during which time the greatest cooperation was rendered by volunteer Burmese troops and civilians who fought side by side with the Japanese to drive out the British.

Immediately after the completion of the Burma Campaign, Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces operating in Burma, announced that a military administration would be instituted and appointed a committee of 13 under Dr. U Ba Maw to lay the foundation of a central administrative organ. After a month and a half of hard effort the all-Burma administration was formally inaugurated with Dr. Ba Maw as Chief Civil Administrator under whose hand, the nine state departments of Internal Affairs, Agriculture, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Justice, Reconstruction, Transportation and Irrigation, and Education and Health will operate for the construction of a new and better Burma.

On the other hand, district administration has been smoothed out and already 19 governors for the most important districts have been appointed. As the political and social stabilization of Burma proceeds with unexpected rapidity, the committees for the preservation of peace and order which were formed in the principal cities have been left with nothing to do and are being dissolved one after another.

In the economic field, Burmese commercial activities which had been monopolized by the Anglo-Burma Steel, Brothers, and Bombay-Burma Companies have been reorganized along the lines similar to economic activities in Japan. As the Burmese have absolutely no experience in the commercial field, shut out as they were by jealous British capitalists, it is considered impossible for the Burmese economy to regain its feet without the aid

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OCCUPATION OF ARU BY JAPANESE UNITS BIG BLOW TO ALLIES

American Public Lampoons Washington of Defective System of Democracy

WAIT TILL 1944, SAYS U.S.

Stimson Admits Axis Too Strong—Lack of Materials, Manpower Seen Critical

The occupation of the Aru Islands by the Japanese Forces has dealt so serious a blow to the minds of the Americans that some of them have begun to assert that the wholesale defeats of the Allies are due to the faults in existing political system based on democracy and are demanding the authorities to give it a once-over, it was revealed by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Buenos Aires over the international telephone service on Friday.

The correspondent disclosed the current situation in the United States, where the inflationary trend is becoming more and more marked.

However, he significantly added that the Americans are expecting to launch a general counter-offensive against the Axis countries in 1944 and warned the Japanese not to belittle the American determination and the results of their frantic efforts to achieve "final victory" for the Allied Nations.

The telephone conversation exchanged between the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent and his home-office was, in part, as follows:

Tokyo: The Japanese nation is burning with a firm resolution to fight the current war to the last. What is the recent situation in America?

B. A. The Washington authorities are engrossed in their efforts to suppress the mounting dissatisfaction of the people caused by the successive defeats suffered by the Allies. Shortage of vital materials such as rubber and petroleum is becoming more and more acute.

The populace has been disheartened by the disastrous defeats of the United States and its Allies and are clamorously asking the authorities when in the world can they expect their country to score a decisive victory.

Wait Till 1944

To their enquiry, President Franklin Roosevelt has declared that the Allies would conduct a general counter-attack against the Axis Powers in 1944 and asked the people to wait until then. However, 1944 is too far away for the dissatisfied Americans. In order to turn the people's attention to other directions, the American press is playing up the stories told by the diplomats who are now home-bound over the Atlantic on board the exchange ship and also the featuring of the crisis in India.

The recent capture of the Aru Islands has given a serious shock to the already disheartened minds of the Americans. As a result, voices are now clamorous among the masses asserting that the defective system based on democracy is responsible for the successive defeats and demanding a rescrutiny of the basic political concept. That the people have begun to doubt democracy which is the supreme guiding policy of the Allied Nations clearly shows how seriously the Americans are dissatisfied and confused.

Tokyo: What are the opinions regarding war conduct in the official circles?

B. A. A few days ago, the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of the Representatives declared that, according to the secret military informations he had obtained, the United States would emerge victorious by the end of this year.

Against his assertion, Secretary of War Henry Stimson stated that the

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN-GERMAN SOCIETY SETS UP 4 NEW OFFICES

To Facilitate the Increased Activities of Friendship

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Reflecting the steadily growing friendship between Japan and Germany, the Japan-German Society has decided to establish four new branches of the society at Hanover, Breslau, Munich and Stuttgart, in addition to the existing branches at Frankfurt-am-Main, Cologne and Vienna, it is reported here today.

During the last year membership of the Society has increased from 751 to 904, including 650 Germans and 254 Japanese. It is expected that with the opening of the new branches activities in introducing Japanese culture will greatly be increased through lectures and films, the report added.

JAPAN'S BIG MISSION AS LEADER OF E. ASIA STRESSED BY YAHAGI

Army Spokesman Points Out Nation's Post-War Duties In Stirring Address

MUST SET UP NEW ORDER

Past History of Anglo-American Interference and Misdeeds Is Reviewed

In the post-bellum management of East Asia, Japan must exert herself for the establishment of her unique culture as the leader nation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere including Australia and India, asserted Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Army Spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, in his lecture delivered at the Osaka Central Public Hall from 7 p.m. Friday.

The gist of his speech delivered on the subject, "The War of Greater East Asia and a New World Order," follows:

"The Anglo-American ambition of the East Asia domination was manifest at the time of the Manchurian Incident. At that time, on the strength of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact and the Nine-Power Pact, the United States resorted to almost every possible means to hinder Japanese action in Manchuria. Henry Lewis Stimson, the then American Secretary of State issued a statement on the occasion. However, in defiance of his statement, Japan followed her set policy of recognizing the independence of the Manchou Empire.

"On the other hand, Great Britain as a leading member of the League of Nations calumniated every Japanese step in Manchuria and finally dispatched the Lytton Investigation Mission, treating this country like a culprit.

Dark Deeds Told

"On the occasion of the conclusion of armistice which followed the first Shanghai Incident, the Anglo-American countries acted as judges in the strife between Japan and China. They prohibited the two countries from using Japanese and Chinese language, but used English in the negotiations of the armistice agreement.

"With the development of the Manchurian Incident, the tense situation was more aggravated, and at that juncture the Anglo-American countries tried to lead the strife to a wholesale clash between the two Asiatic Powers with the malicious object of achieving their ambition at the sacrifice of East Asia. In other words, the United States and Great Britain tried to make colonies out of East Asia and the Asiatic races their slaves.

"The Chiang Kai-shek regime is nothing but an Anglo-American agency. Britain detailed to China Sir Frederick Leith-Ross to carry out a monetary reform in China. The reform is, in other words, the carrying out of the nationalization of all the silver. The Chiang regime sent all the silver of that country to New York and London, in return for which the United States and Great Britain sold it weapons and ammunition, making a big profit.

"Thus, financially, Britain was united with China through the monetary reform conducted by Leith-Ross.

"Chiang Kai-shek was taken prisoner in Sian by the Army of Chang Hsueh-liang who is anti-communistic. At that time, the

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THAI FOREIGN MINISTER CLARIFIES BORDER TRUCE

Reveals Thailand Acquired Four Provinces and Small Islands From F.I.C.

Domei

BANGKOK, August 6.—On the eve of the dissolution of the Thai-French Indo-China Border Demarcation commission, which is to take place tomorrow, Thai Foreign Minister Luang Vichitr Vadhakarn, at the Thai Assembly this afternoon clarified the demarcation issue.

Explaining the course of the demarcation proceedings, the Foreign Minister revealed that the truce concluded in Tokyo between Thailand and French Indo-China provisionally decided the frontier between the two countries.

"As a result of the truce conference," he stated, "Thailand acquired an area including four provinces. Later, some islands fell into Thai hands, and as a result of conferences held in Saigon and actual investigations made at the spot, a protocol was signed on July 11 by which Thailand acquired new territory totalling 69,274 square kilometers.

"A district in ruins in the vicinity of Argkor Vat was scheduled to be transferred to Thailand, but was instead given to French Indo-China, and as compensation, other areas were given to Thailand."

REMOVE ANGLO-U.S. FORCES, RETURN AUTHORITY TO INDIA, DECLARES AZAD AT MEETING

All Eyes on Bombay

With the formal opening of the session of the All India National Congress Party at Bombay, world attention is focussed on that city as the future of the vast nation and its people now hangs in the balance. Shown above is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the great leaders of the party having an informal chat with one of his feminine followers.

Complete and Immediate Compliance Alone To Avert Clash

PARTY OPENS SESSION

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Indian National Congress, at the All India National Congress Party meeting held at Bombay, today, declared that the Congress Party demands immediate withdrawal of Anglo-American troops from India and complete return of rights and authority to India, according to Bombay dispatches received here.

Bombay Session Opens

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, August 7.—The All India Committee of the Indian National Congress Party opened its session today at Bombay at 2 p.m. (5:30 p.m. Tokyo time) with the attendance of Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and 350 other members of the committee, it is reported by United Press from Bombay. Newspapermen, cameramen and other attendants, totalling some 800, filled the hall to capacity.

As the three Indian leaders reached the conference hall, the huge crowd of people gathered outside and gave them loud cheers.

As the conference was opened, President Azad of the Congress declared the opening of the session and explained the duty and significance of the All India Committee session, as well as the standpoint of India regarding the present world situation. Furthermore, he reported in detail the developments since the rupture of the British-Indian negotiations, and also of the adoption of a new resolution by the Working Committee.

At Any Sacrifice

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 6.—"If the British-Indian negotiation fails and the disobedience movement is started, we must continue the movement at any sacrifice and in less than one month our object will be attained," declared Mahatma Gandhi in speaking to the members of the All Indian Committee yesterday, according to a Bombay report published by the Daily Express.

One week's time will be probably given before the execution of the disobedience movement, in order to give time for the British authorities to obtain instructions from London.

When final rejection is given by the London Government, Mr. Gandhi is expected to deliver a historic declaration for commencing the proposed disobedience movement.

Force Seen Only Means

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 7.—The public is keenly concerned about the All India Committee meeting of the Indian National Congress Party which opened at Bombay today, according to a London report.

London observers are expressing a very pessimistic view that despite the desperate efforts of the British Government, the adoption of the Gandhi proposal by the All India Committee has already been decided, and there would be no other way now but to prevent an Indian civil war by armed pressure.

London is now in a gloomy atmosphere because of the Indian situation. From the beginning, the British Government followed a policy of threatening and forcing the Indian leaders to a compromise, but all political parties in India have finally decided to support the Gandhi-Nehru resolution. Thus, the British hope has now been entirely smashed.

There now remain only the following two methods for the British Government to ease the situation.

1. To submit a plan for Indian independence with a guarantee by the United States and make the Bombay conference accept it.

2. To materialize the formation of a temporary Government by the leaders of all the political parties of India as proposed by the former Premier of Madras.

However, the first plan has little hope of materialization as the United States herself will not dance to the British tune, and also British public opinion as expressed in British newspapers is now placing hope upon the establishment of a temporary Government.

As regards the second plan it is opined generally that although there is quite a possibility of forming a temporary Government in In-

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NEW CHINA IS VITAL FOR ASIA, SAYS WANG

Citizens' Movement to Rebuild Younger Generation, Nanking Chief Tells Asahi Scribe

The New Citizens' Movement in China, now being promoted by the National Government at Nanking, chiefly aims at the revival of the Chinese nation firmly based on the prosperity of the entire East Asia. It is with this in view that the movement is stressing the mental rebuilding among the younger generation.

This was most ardently emphasized by President Wang Ching-wei on Thursday morning at his official residence at Nanking, when he received the chief of the Nanking branch office of the Asahi, who called at the residence by way of paying his respects to the Chinese Chief Executive, on his return to Japan.

The open-hearted Chief Executive, answering the questions of the visitor, talked very freely about the present condition in the regions under the new Chinese Government and also disclosed his view about the Chungking regime and the general development of the current world-wide war. President Wang's words are roughly quoted from the Asahi as follows:

"Chungking, it cannot be gainsaid, is becoming restless as the War of Greater East Asia develops. The regime's chief is reported to have recently visited India again. The visit was apparently with the object of finding some means to have strategic materials by way of India. He also must have wished to see a possible settlement of the Anglo-Indian trouble.

New Route Remote

"There is another possible route for the Chungking regime which could be opened across the northwestern interior of China to run to the Soviet's territory. The possibility is, however, very scanty in view of the difficulty in building the required road and of the delicate relation between General Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist leaders in his Government.

"There is now every indication among the population living under Chungking's rule that they are anxiously trying to know the real conditions prevailing among the people under our Government. These people, under Chiang's rule, would like to join us when they perfectly see that they will be able to enjoy their daily lives more peacefully under the new Government. Here is the need of perfecting the peace-restoration work among our compatriots under our rule.

"The local pacification campaign has lately spread into the region southeast of Lake Taihu. The move is going on favorably with the assistance of the Japanese Forces. We heartily thank Japan for extending a helpful hand for the work, when Japan is in need of sending more forces for other purposes, which is gradually increasing as the War of Greater East Asia progresses. We

(Continued on Page 2)

SUICHANG, SUNGYANG TAKEN BY JAPANESE

4 Divisions of Chungking 9th Army Smashed—Guerilla Air Warfare Annulled

Domei

NANKING, August 7.—The capture of Suichang and Sungyang, two Chungking strongholds in southwestern Chekiang, highlighted Japanese military operations in China during the past week, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced yesterday in its latest weekly review.

Japanese Forces surging southward from Lungyu, in the west-central part of Chekiang, stormed into Suichang on August 1, and captured Sungyang on August 3, in collaboration with other Japanese troops smashing westward from Lishui, the communique said. Military operations were reported to be continuing in the vicinity of Sungyang.

Four divisions belonging to the Chungking Ninth Army, it was said, on the other hand, were smashed by other Japanese Forces which launched a new and powerful offensive in Chekiang Province in the latter part of July.

The communique concluded that extensive Japanese aerial operations against Hengyang and Lishui, in which nine more American planes were shot down Wednesday by Japanese warplanes over the former town, have virtually erased all possibility of the enemy carrying out guerilla air warfare against Japanese-occupied areas.

Chiang's Plan Foiled

Domei

NANKING, August 7.—With the shooting down of nine United States planes by the Japanese Air Force on Wednesday, the American air force of Chiang Kai-shek has lost all hopes of carrying out guerilla terwarfare over Japanese-occupied territory, according to the weekly communique issued by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Meantime, the communique revealed that Japanese land forces, this week have taken Suichang and Sungyang, strategic points in southwestern Chekiang.

Enemy Supplies Captured

Domei

ON CHEKIANG FRONT, August 7.—Huge quantities of clothing and medical supplies were seized in the course of the Japanese operations in the vicinity of Sungyang, which was captured by the Japanese on August 4, it was disclosed today.

Among the articles taken, included 3,000 suits of underwear, 2,000 winter overcoats, 1,500 winter uniforms, 1,200 shovels and a large quantity of medical supplies.

Chungking in Shambles

Not a single house is to be seen in complete condition in Chungking, the capital of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, reports an Asahi Stockholm special dispatch dated Thursday,

(Continued on Page 2)

PLAYERS ARE PAIRED FOR TENNIS CONTEST

Drawings Made at Karuizawa On August 7—Many Well-Known Champs to Play

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 7.—With the advent of August the prevailing topic of conversation in Karuizawa is the coming tennis tournament. There were many signatures on the entry lists posted inside the tennis pavilion and the drawing was made this morning by the Tennis Tournament Committee. This year there are many internationally known champions in addition to several excellent amateur players whose names are quite popular in this summer colony here.

In the men's championship singles, there are four seated players including Ryosuke Nunoi, ex-Davis Cup ace, and the winner of the 1929 Karuizawa Tennis Tournament, Haruo Horikoshi, title holder of the Japan Championship Doubles, Keizo Uhara, also title holder of the Japan Championship Doubles, and P. Aurell, ex-Davis Cup Champion, of Sweden. Nunoi is in the first seat, Horikoshi, second seat, Uhara, third seat and Aurell in the fourth seat respectively. Nunoi and Horikoshi are regarded the two strongest players who are expected in the fight in the finals for the Japan Times and Advertiser Trophy.

In addition to the above four players, there are A. Tanaka, winner of the Men's Championship singles of last year's tourney here, and S. Okazaki, also the winner of the Karuizawa Men's Championship Singles in 1940, both of whom are expected by Karuizawa tennis enthusiasts to do some fine playing.

Final Contestants Predicted

In the men's doubles championships, the team of R. Nunoi and K. Tanaka and the team composed of K. Uhara and S. Asabuki are predicted to be the contestants in the finals, fighting for the Japan Times and Advertiser Cups.

The entries for the Mixed Doubles is quite large this year with 25 teams signing for the event. Among these teams, the Miss T. Asabuki and R. Nunoi combination seems the most promising, since Miss Asabuki has been showing better and steadier tennis this year while Nunoi is one of the best players in Japan. Besides there are many good teams in the events, including the Miss Yamamoto-Uhara team, Miss Kondo-Horikoshi, Mrs. Kuwana-Okazaki, Miss Miyagi-Tanaka and the Miss Gallois-Aurell team, and tennis audience will be treated with brilliant tennis in this event.

In the women's championship singles, Miss Miyagi and Mrs. Kuwana, are the first and second seated players, while Miss T. Asabuki and Mrs. Brigel are the third and fourth seated players respectively. In the women's championship doubles, the team consisted of Mrs. Asabuki and Miss Asabuki is expected to play the team of Miss Miyagi and Miss Kondo in the finals. It is to be noted that Mrs. Asabuki's comeback to the tournament is one of the features in this tournament, since she was the winner of the women's doubles in the Karuizawa Tournament early in 1928.

The pairings for the various events of the tournament drawn on Friday morning, August 7, are as follows:

Men's Single Championships

In the first round: Cornu vs K. Harada, Soff vs S. Asabuki, Nakamura vs K. Uhara, P. Aurell vs. K. Tanaka, Nishi vs. Levedag.

In the second round: R. Nunoi vs. Watanabe, Nishikawa vs. A. Tanaka, Schuette vs. winner of Cornue and Harada, Soda vs. S. Okazaki, Kamizawa vs. Neurath, Urazato vs. H. Horikoshi.

Men's Doubles Championships

In the first round: Soda-Yoshiwara vs. Levedag-Schuette.

In the second round: Nunoi-K. Tanaka vs. A. Tanaka-Nakamura, Mori-Urazato vs. Nishikawa-Paszkiewiez, Horikoshi-Kondo vs. Moxio-Cornue, Boon Tom-Venat vs. winner of Woda-Yoshiwara and Levedag-Schuette, Okazaki-Kamisawa vs. Furukawa-Matsui. Harada-Nakamigawa vs. Soff Ruedde-Neurath, Matsuura-Kato vs. Watanabe-Mori, Nishi-Kannasut vs. Uhara-Asabuki.

Mixed Doubles Championships

In the first round: Miss Schuster-Noak vs. Miss Gallois-Aurell, Mrs. Brigel-Paszkiewiez vs. Miss Arakawa-Nakamigawa, Mrs. Sahl-Rudde-Neurath vs. Miss Matsumura-Kamisawa, Mrs. Kochi-Mori vs. Mrs. Nehmiz-Burmester, Mr. and Miss Mitsui vs. Miss Yamamoto-Uhara, Miss Kondo-Horikoshi vs. Mr. and Mrs. Levedag, Mrs. Paszkiewiez-Cornu vs. Mr. and Mrs. Nishikawa, Mme. de Vigo-Tanaka vs. Mrs. Megata-Asabuki. Miss Thiebaut-Hauchecorne vs. Miss Miyagi-Tanaka.

In the second round: Miss Asabuki-Nunoi vs. Miss Miyata-Boon Tom, Mrs. Kiewnick-Soff vs. winner of Miss Schuster-Noak and Miss Gallois-Aurell. Mrs. Meyn-Schuette vs. Miss Yoshiwara-Soda, Miss Furutono-Urazato vs. Mrs. Kuwana-Okazaki.

Women's Singles Championships

In the first round: Miss Matsumura vs. Mrs. Nishikawa, Miss Yoshiwara vs. Miss Planas, Miss Lord vs. Miss Asabuki, Mrs. Brigel vs. Miss Miyata, Miss Goto vs. Mrs. Schmidt, Miss Yamamoto vs. Miss Schuster.

In the second round: Miss Miyagi vs. Mrs. Nehmiz, Miss Kimura vs. Mrs. Kiewnick, Mrs. Kochi vs. winner of Miss Matsumura and Mrs. Nishikawa, Mrs. Meyn vs. winner of Miss Yamamoto and Miss Schuster, Mrs. Gallois vs. Miss Mitsui, Miss Arakawa vs. Mrs. Kuwana.

Women's Doubles Championships

In the first round: Mrs. Megata-Miss Yamamoto vs. Miss Furutono-Miss Sakata, Miss Yoshiwara-Miss Arakawa vs. Mrs. Sahl-Mrs. Meyu, Mrs. Brigel-Mrs. Nishikawa vs. Mrs. Kochi-Miss Kimura, Miss Matsumura-Miss Goto vs. Mrs. Kuwana-Miss Miyata.

In the second round: Miss and Mrs. Asabuki vs. Miss Gallois-Miss Lord, Mrs. Schmidt-Mrs. Kiewnick vs. Miss Miyagi-Miss Kondo.

B Class Men's Singles

Matsuura vs. Okuyama, Kikuchi vs. Nakamigawa, Iwata vs. Matsui, Venat vs. Fax, Yamamoto vs. Hauchecorne, Nishio vs. Kato, Boon Tom vs. Ujiiye, Aniuchi vs. winner of Mitamura and Hagiwara, Mitsui vs. Furukawa, Ott vs. Tanaka, Iori vs. Kawasaki, Kannasut vs. Iondini, Yoshiwara vs. Sallens, Brunster vs. Ino, Izumi vs. Schreci, Ichimura vs. Noack.

Press Comments

Saturday, August 8

ASAHI—Vicissitudes of World Oil War

NICHI NICHI—Strengthening of Preparedness to Attack Australia; Gratitude and Inspiration Renewed

Vicissitudes of World Oil War

ASAHI—Of all the war gains now being secured by Germany in the Northern Caucasus, those concerned with oil call for particular survey.

The Maikop oil field sector has now come within easy reach of the German forces but the Grozni oil field in the southeast is still far distant, and we do not think it possible that the Baku oil field, situated beyond the Caucasus mountain range, will fall into the hands of the German forces in a very short time. However, even with the present situation, the international oil problem has now undergone a great change.

Even if Germany should not be able to get hold of all the rich oil fields in the Caucasus in the course of this year, it is quite clear that the Soviet Union will be deprived of the chief sources of oil supply due to the communications between the Caucasus and the major Soviet cities being interrupted.

It is reported that approximately 34,000,000 tons of oil were produced in the Soviet Union in 1940, practically the whole of which was used for home consumption with very little left for export, and in the Soviet-German Economic Agreement concluded on January 10 last year, the amount of oil promised by the Soviet Union to be supplied to Germany reached only 1,500,000 tons.

On the other hand, it is presumed that Germany has a sufficient supply of oil to prosecute the war. Judging from these facts, one can perceive a great turning point in the oil problem between the Soviet Union and Germany. The oil situation at present is very favorable to Germany and will no doubt continue to be so in the future as well. Under the circumstances, the calculations of the Allies in regard to the oil supply are being rapidly upset.

About three years ago, immediately after the outbreak of the present European War both Britain and the United States made a detailed survey of the oil situation in Germany regarding it as one of her weakest points, but they only took into consideration the stationary figures and did not take into account the change that may be brought about in the oil situation owing to the war. The developments of the European War have altered the oil situation.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Britain, the United States and the Dutch East Indies were laboring under the misapprehension that they could bring pressure to bear upon Japan through the oil problem. When the Japanese-Dutch East Indies negotiations were still going on, American newspapers reported that the Dutch East Indies promised to supply Japan with only 1,800,000 tons of oil per annum.

However in consequence of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the whole of the Dutch East Indies fell into the hands of Japan. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the annual output of oil in the Dutch East Indies was reported to be 8,000,000 tons. Then British Borneo is also in the broad lap of Japan and Britain and the United States are now lamenting their miscalculations.

On the other hand, not only has Britain lost her sources of oil supply in East Asia but she is also finding it difficult to get oil supplies from Iran and Iraq. Even though the American Continent produces an annual output of over 200,000,000 tons of oil, with the great shortage of bottoms it will be very difficult for the United States to supply sufficient oil to the anti-Axis Powers.

At this juncture we should not indulge in optimism, instead Japan, Germany and Italy should endeavor to turn the oil situation more favorable to them by taking advantage of the fact that we have already gained the advantage in this respect over the Allies.

Strengthening of Preparedness to Attack Australia

NICHI NICHI—Imperial Japanese Navy Units, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on August 6, have captured important strategic points in the Aru and Kei Islands north of the Arafura Sea as well as in the Tanimber Islands, thus strengthening further Japanese preparedness to attack Australia.

Previous to this, Imperial Japanese Navy Units had either bombed or bombarded such important points as Sydney, Port Darwin, Port Hedland, Townsville and Newcastle, inflicting heavy damages on them. This has given Australia a deepened feeling of fear that it faces imminent danger.

However, the present Japanese capture of the important strategic points in the Arafura Sea, will directly, incapacitate Australia's northern defense and at the same time, if viewed from the standpoint of the general situation involved, has made further decisive the isolation of Australia.

That this isolated Australia is continuing resistance which gives no promise whatever of winning victory is because it is being forced to do so by Britain and the United States, particularly the United States. Australia, as was pointed out by Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Army Spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, is now being used as a base for guerilla warfare by America and Britain who aim at obstructing Japanese economic development and maritime transportation in the South and preventing Japanese construction work in the same areas. And the United States in particular loudly talks of its 1944 offensive to be carried out against Japan and is trying to make Australia its base for the purpose. In other words, the United States is now fighting not for the sake of the defense of Australia but solely for its own safety and security. The United States is now simply making use of Australia as its military base to conduct strategic operations against Japan.

Australia's feeble naval strength has already been destroyed and its Army at present possesses 10 divisions, 300,000 strong, and 500 airplanes, it is said. That with this strength of armed force it cannot defend its huge territory whose total area reaches 7,700,000 square kilometers ought to have been well realized by Prime Minister John Curtin and all other Australians. Are the Australians really contented with the existing state of affairs in which Australia is being used by the United States as its first defense line just as Chungking is being used by the United States in the latter's military operations against Japan?

"Unless Australia now rectifies its attitude, today's fate suffered by the Netherlands East Indies will be the fate also to be suffered by Australia tomorrow. At this opportunity, I expect that Australia, without any needless regard to its past relations or circumstances, will truly recognize the existing situation and act according to what Heaven decrees, thus to decide upon its most important step to be taken." This was the statement issued by Premier General Hideki Tojo immediately after the complete surrender of the Netherlands East Indies. If Australia, however, continues as yet to shut its eyes against the existing situation surrounding it, unable to rid itself of American and British shackles, Japan by use of her armed force must try thoroughly to frustrate this delusion cherished by Australia.

Gratitude and Inspiration Renewed

NICHI NICHI—Already eight months have elapsed since we were granted the Imperial Rescript declaring a state of war against Britain and the United States, and on this eighth memorial day we are renewing the sense of gratitude and inspiration.

On that memorable day, the 100 million populace took an oath for securing ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia. This oath and the unflinching determination to fight out the war to a victorious end must be strengthened as we welcome the Imperial Rescript Memorial Day each time.

Apart from the conditions in which the enemy find themselves, we must make our defense indefatigable, and the construction of a new order must be pushed forward.

On this most auspicious day, we are in receipt of the news that the Matsui and the Mudaguchi units were granted citations by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya, for their distinguished services and that this matter has come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

The Matsui and Mudaguchi units are the ones who are always remembered with a sense of high appreciation by the entire people. They are the units who played the chief role in reducing Singapore which had been a British citadel in East Asia for her century-old aggression of East Asia, thus taking the world by surprise.

As is recognized by the citations, these units acquitted themselves very speedily and bravely, but the hardships met with by the officers and men of the units were indescribable.

On this occasion we wish to tender our appreciation to the two units who have laid the foundation for the reborn East Asia and served to hasten the collapse of Britain. At the same time we tender our hearty appreciation to those officers and men who have given up their lives for the cause of the nation.

STEINHARDT IN MOSCOW

U.S. Envoy to Turkey to Attend Allied Conference

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, is now in Moscow to attend an Allied conference on the second front issue, scheduled to begin within a few days, according to an Ankara report of the Skandinavian Telegram Bureau received here today.

It is recalled that Steinhardt was the former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

JAVA'S RESTORATION PLEASES YOSHIZAWA

Ambassador to F.I.C. Did Not Expect Recovery of Isle to Be So Advanced

Domei

SURABAYA, August 7.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who arrived here yesterday evening, expressed surprise at the rapid reconstruction of Java.

"I did not expect that Java in a new garb would come into existence so soon," Ambassador Yoshizawa said.

"Unlike the rustic French style buildings in French Indo-China, the buildings in Java are gaudy and they are just like spick-and-span new oil paintings," the Ambassador added.

"The general atmosphere in urban and rural districts, however, has been Orientalized and natives who were oppressed for many years are now cooperating with us with a new hope," Ambassador Yoshizawa pointed out.

"At the time of the trade negotiations, I carried on conversations with H. J. van Mook, former Vice Governor-General. Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it is said that this man ran away with a big sum of money," Ambassador Yoshizawa disclosed.

"Despite the atrocious scorched-earth tactics of the Dutch-East Indies authorities, I feel encouraged when I see that construction work is steadily going on," the Ambassador revealed.

"Crossing the western and the central part of Java, on the way to Surabaya, aged and young natives came out to welcome me and I saw Rising Sun flags even in the mountainous districts," Ambassador Yoshizawa said.

"The natural resources, of which Java is blessed, should be mobilized to attain a higher standard material living but at the same time efforts should be made concerning the spiritual education of the native inhabitants," Ambassador Yoshizawa suggested.

"If the native people are enabled to enjoy the blessings of Oriental culture, I believe there will be a new life," the Ambassador declared.

"As the Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, I wish to become familiar with the conditions of the East Indies, the Philippine Islands, Burma, and other places in the Southern Regions occupied by the Imperial Army. Hence the present trip," the Ambassador concluded.

New China Is Vital For Asia, Says Wang

(Continued from Page 1)

hope that those living in the "pacified" regions would soon be placed on a firm financial basis, with agriculture, industry and commerce duly developed according to the local conditions of the regions.

"As to our New Citizens' Movement, most stress is now being put on the mental training of young men. We are of the opinion that the revival of China cannot be expected without the peace and prosperity of the whole East Asia.

"This view must be deeply implanted in the minds of the present day younger generation. I always tell these young men that the rise of a New China should go side by side with that of a new East Asia. A few days ago, I talked with Sakutaro Asahina, vice-president of the Japanese Boys' and Youths' Associations in Japan, who is now here to lead the training of our young men. I was very happy that my view here outlined was wholly accepted by him.

"The significance of the present world-wide war lies, in my opinion, that it has been staged for the annihilation of Britain. In this sense, we are seriously concerned over the present situation in India. Britain will, of course, do all she can to detain India in her hand, but the Asiatic nations are adamant in their resolution that the British influence should entirely be driven out of India. It is my great satisfaction in this connection to learn that the Indian people are gradually enlightened on Japan's true intentions with India, thanks to Premier General Hideki Tojo's repeated declaration about the Indian independence.

"Lastly, I would like to add here one thing about the mental attitude of the Chinese people in general toward Japan. The Chinese, frankly speaking, have so far had some apprehension as to Japan's move in China. Some of them feared that Japan's victory would lead to misery. They knew, it is true, that the Anglo-American influence did not bring in any true prosperity to China, and they thought that Japan, in place of the these countries, would do nothing remarkable to properly guide her. These apprehensions, I am sure, are now fast disappearing.

"This happy tendency, it seems, has been much enhanced by the report of our Finance Minister, Chou Fu-hai. He, coming back from his recent visit to your country, told in detail Japan's wholehearted support of our Government both materially and spiritually."

Duke of Gloucester Home

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—The Duke of Gloucester, younger brother of the King of England, returned Friday to England after a four months' inspection trip of Western Asia, India and Africa, according to a dispatch from London.

U.S. Atrocity Toward Interned Japanese In P.I. Nipped in the Bud by Archbishop

Domei

MANILA, August 6.—Another true story of the atrocities of American troops in the Philippines against Japanese non-combatants was brought to light today by Shoji Tsukamoto, a member of the Japanese Army Welfare Corps, who declared that Archbishop Miguel Reyes, a Catholic father in Cebu Island, saved more than 50 interned Japanese nationals from a terrible death.

The 50 odd Japanese, the entire Japanese population on Cebu Island, had been interned immediately upon the outbreak of the war and removed to two forts in the most inaccessible mountains of the island, where the Americans intended to resist when the Japanese troops landed on the island on April 15.

Knowing that the forts would be subjected to aerial bombing by the Japanese Air Force, the enemy planned to confine the Japanese in the most dangerous part when Archbishop Reyes, learning of the plot, protested on the grounds of humanity.

Unable to resist this protest, the American military authorities reluctantly moved the interned Japanese to a safer spot just before the Japanese bombers came over.

Archbishop Reyes' home in Cebu City, Mr. Tsukamoto said, was dynamited by fleeing American troops when the city was put to the torch.

When thanked by the Japanese whom he rescued and the Japanese Army authorities, the Archbishop declared that he did what anybody else in his position would have done and refused to take any remuneration for the loss of his home or any special privileges in reconstructing another residence. His action, he stated, is nothing compared to the protection accorded to Catholicism by the Japanese Army.

Japan's Big Mission As Leader of E. Asia Stressed by Yahagi

(Continued from Page 1)

United States lost no time in mediating between the two through a Briton named Donald. As a result Chiang Kai-shek shook hands with the Communist Party for which destruction Chiang had been exerting himself.

War Will Develop

"The Chiang Kai-shek regime then emerged to oppose this country hand-in-hand with the Communist Party. Thus, the China Affair broke out. Wang Ching-wei and his colleagues made strenuous efforts for the prevention of the China Affair from enlarging.

"Since then, Wang Ching-wei and his colleagues have forged ahead for the destruction of the United States and Great Britain in cooperation with Japan.

"The War of Greater East Asia will develop in more earnest in the future. At present, Australia and New Zealand respectively, have made preparations to counter-attack us and to hamper our political as well as economical construction in the Japanese-occupied South Sea Islands. Japan has now secured the regions where natural resources are available. The problem of transporting them to Japan for the utilization is one to be solved in the future.

"India has become animated with the independence problem. What we expect of India is the construction of India for Indians and their cooperation with Japan as a constituent member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere independent of the Anglo-Saxon races. So long as the British and American armed forces are stationed in India, the Imperial Forces will be forced to advance into India to crush them.

First Stage Passed

"The Chiang Kai-shek regime, an agency of the Anglo-American Powers, must be ousted from East Asia.

"Under these circumstances, Japan has now passed the first stage of the Greater East Asia. The War of the Greater East Asia is not to end with the crushing of the Anglo-American countries and Chiang Kai-shek. Important is the post-bellum construction to follow the armed warfare.

"According to the geographical and racial conditions, the world will be divided into a number of blocs. Japan, as the leader nation of East Asia, must exert herself for the establishment of her unique culture in the Co-Prosperity Sphere including Australia and India.

"Germany will be the leader nation in the bloc in which Europe and Africa are included. Britain will flee from its mainland to be merged into the United States.

"The Japanese nation must renew its determination to fight out the current War of Greater East Asia for the establishment of a new world order."

More Towns Captured In Axis Drive South

(Continued from Page 1)

sign of renewed action in that sector which had long been inactive.

War Results Given

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 7.—The German High Command issued the following communique this afternoon:

1. On the Caucasus front, German and Rumanian forces are fighting the Soviet troops in the Krasnodar district.

2. Timashevskaya, 80 kilometers north of Krasnodar, was occupied by German troops.

3. In a fierce tank battle fought yesterday, the Germans destroyed 50 enemy tanks.

4. In the last 24-hour battle in the Eastern Front, German units destroyed 138 Soviet planes, while the German loss was eight planes.

5. In the Bay of Finland, one Soviet transport was sunk.

Burmese Enjoying Peace Under Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

of Japanese experts and capital. To overcome this shortcoming, the Japanese military authorities are arranging for the importation of Japanese capital and Japanese economic and industrial experts.

While economic reconstruction is still in its early stages, agriculture, Burma's greatest industry, has fully recovered in spite of the ravages sustained by two months of fighting. The estimated yield of rice and cotton now shows indications of surpassing earlier anticipations and a better-than-average output is expected this season.

Occupation of Aru By Japanese Units Big Blow to Allies

(Continued From Page 1)

idea is too optimistic, adding that the United States could never be a match for the Axis countries, unless the youths ranging from 18 to 20 years old were mobilized.

On the following day, however, President Roosevelt announced that there was no plan of mobilizing the youths at this time. Some organs of public opinion then criticized the President by saying that he had made the announcement because he was afraid that the mobilization plan would probably affect the parents of the youths to be called to the colors and eventually exert unfavorable effect on the Congressional Election which will be held this coming fall.

Tokyo: How is the daily living conditions of the Americans?

B. A.: The majority of the citizens are daily seeking individual pleasures. The inflationary trend caused by the booming ammunition industry is sweeping over the United States. As their salaries have been raised enormously, the people, despite the Government's admonition to the contrary, are becoming more and more extravagant.

On the other hand, the unemployed have increased and the shortage of materials, labor troubles and inflation are presenting difficult problems to the aothorities.

It is said that, because of the shortage of steel, the Maritime Affairs Committee has been forced to suspend the projected construction of 200 vessels and the Chrysler Factory which had been transformed from an automobile plant into an ammunition factory suspended its activities for a few weeks.

Tokyo: What about the Willkie mission to India?

B. A.: It seems that President Roosevelt is anxious to display before the Americans as well as the Latin American nations that the influence of the United States extends to India. The American masses were satisfied over their success in making British Premier Churchill kowtow before them after they seized the guiding power in Australia.

However, the American press and magazines are shrewd enough to ask if it is right for the Americans to be indulging in luxury and to delight in seeing the defeated nations kowtow before them while their own country has been and is suffering successive reverses.

Even if the armament plan of the United States does not materialize as has been planned, however, it is sure that the Americans are determined to launch a general counter-offensive in 1944, and the enormous productive capacity of America should never be made light of.

The Japanese must not overlook the fact that the Americans have become so serious toward the current war that they have boldly denied democracy, in order to overcome the various discords among the people.

U.S. Lacks Manpower

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 7.—An acute dearth of manpower resources faces the United States.

Despite efforts of the War Manpower Commission the supply of manpower for the fighting services, as well as munitions plants, has become increasingly scarce.

According to a report received here recently, the United States will need an additional 20,000,000 men by the end of 1942, inclusive of 7,000,000 soldiers and 13,000,000 industrial workers. Of industrial workers, the American munitions industries require at least 5,600,000 men.

It is revealed the unemployed in the United States numbering 3,800,000 as at the close of 1941 is sufficient only to meet 25 per cent of the total demand of the United States for human resources.

Moreover, it is reported that the American Government hopes and expects the following adjustments in manpower supply in the United States within the coming year or so:

	As in December, 1941	Change which U.S. Governm't hopes to be made by Dec., 1943
Peacetime industries	119.100.000	19.100.000
Munitions industries	6.900.000	20.000.000
Fighting services	2.100.000	6.000.000
Others (Farmers, merchants, etc.)	17.300.000	14.200.000
Total	55.400.000	62.300.000

ALL-KEIJO BASEBALLERS TAKE INTER-CITY CROWN

Kanto Middle School Tilts Begin at Jingu Stadium—Pro Teams in Draw

Effective pitching by Yajima and a barrage of 13 hits pointed the All-Keijo nine of Chosen to a 12 to 6 victory over Osaka Daido Seika. Friday in the championship tilt of the 1942 Inter-City Baseball Tourney at the Korakuen stadium.

Yajima limited Daido to six scattered singles, while his teammates pounded three Daido chuckers for 13 safeties including a double by Aritsu.

The visitors from Chosen sewed up the victory in the first inning with a seven-run rally. Thereafter, although Daido tallied three times in the second inning, the visitors increased their lead with another rally scoring three more tallies in the fifth.

Out at the Meiji Shrine baseball stadium, the Kanto Middle School tourney got under way with four tilts of the first round.

Mito Commercial blanked Shimono Middle, 10 to 0, Takasaki Middle downed Omiya, 2 to 1, Mihara Middle trounced Yokohama Commercial, 6 to 3 and the Kanto Middle was set back, 3 to 1 by Keio Commercial.

Two long games were played in the professional league Friday, with Kyojin and Kurowashi battling to a 12-inning 1 to 1 draw, and Hanshin defeating Nankai, 7 to 5.

The scores:

All-Keijo	700 030 200	12
Osaka Daido	030 000 030	6
Kyojin	000 100 000 000	1
Kurowashi	010 000 000 000	1
Nankai	000 003 101	5
Hanshin	042 000 10A	7

BUS SERVICE IN BATAVIA WILL RESUME SERVICES

City's New Routing System Will Eliminate Rush Hour—Streets Renamed

Domei

BATAVIA, August 7.—Leading the Island of Java in the reopening of municipal bus service, bus lines here in Batavia will start operation on the 10th.

Service, however, will be postponed for the time being over routes paralleling tram lines. Under the new routing system, 18 kilometers of Batavia's streets will have bus service from 7:00 o'clock in the morning until 8:00 o'clock at intervals of about 10 or 15 minutes.

Bus stops have been renamed into either Japanese or Malayan names from the former Dutch, and the buses have been repainted in gayer colors to keep in tempo with the joyful rebirth of Java.

It is understood that service in Bandoeng, Surabaya, Semarang and other cities and important districts will be started soon, and the entire network of bus lines in Java is expected to be in operation by the end of the month.

Suichang, Sungyang Taken by Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

quoting information reaching there from London.

According to the Evening Standard, a London Paper, describing the recent sad plight of Chungking, as quoted by the dispatch, Chungking is the hardest hit as regards the damage from air raids throughout the world in the current world-wide war. Not a single house is in complete condition, and moreover, it is impossible to repair and rebuild the demolished houses because of the shortage of building materials.

Due to the lack of proper anti-air raid measures, the citizens of Chungking are compelled to remain in dug-outs during air raids until the sky is clear of Japanese bombers which fly away after carrying out their destructive bombings.

The cost of living is increasing daily, particularly for Europeans residing there. Ninety pounds is the monthly minimum cost of living of Europeans and they pay wages to their Chinese employes on the basis of rice price of which the index number is published daily.

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Azad Gives Demands At Bombay Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

dia, actually the matter is now too late.

Consequently, it is observed that after all either the British must agree to the withdrawal of British influence from India or oppose the disobedience movement and oppress it by armed force.

Instructions Issued

Domei

BANGKOK, August 7.—The Executive Committee of the Indian Independence League issued instruction to its more than 80 branches in Malaya, Burma, Thailand, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Philippines and China to hold mass meetings for attaining the object of freeing India from the armed threat of British and American armies.

The slogans to be adopted for such mass meetings to be held in all parts of East Asia are said to be as follows:

1. Destruction of British control of India.
2. Absolute support to Mahatma Gandhi.
3. Immediate withdrawal of the British from India.

MALAYS MARK WAR DATE

State of Negri Sembilan Fetes Imperial Rescript Observance Day

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 8.—The whole state of Negri Sembilan, on the western coast of Malaya, this morning observed Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

The district government of Negri Sembilan has decided that all Government offices, general commercial houses and private residences in the State shall hoist Rising Sun flags on the Imperial Rescript Observance Day and pray for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia. The memorable day will be observed in a manner similar to the way it is observed in Japan.

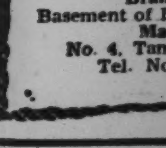
OSHIMA ARRIVES IN ODESSA

Japanese Ambassador to Reich Welcomed on Arrival at Airfield

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, arrived at Odessa by plane on August 1, according to a dispatch from Bucharest received here today.

Among the party to welcome the Japanese Ambassador at the airfield was the Chief Civil Administrator of the Trans-Dniester zone, the report said.

H. OBA

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CITATIONS ISSUED TO BRAVE ARMY UNITS

NEHRU TO TELL BRITISH TO GO; BACKS GANDHI

Leader Expected to Introduce Far-reaching Resolution at Congress Meeting

MAHATMA IS UNYIELDING

Golden Opportunity Should Not Be Lost, Authoritative German Quarters Declare

Domei

LISBON, August 6.— A resolution requesting the complete withdrawal of British influence from India, based on the original suggestion by Mahatma Gandhi, will be proposed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the first day of the All-India Committee meeting which will convene tomorrow it was revealed here today.

Full support of the resolution by the Committee which will meet for two or three days has been anticipated, according to reports here.

If the resolution adopted by the Committee is flatly refused by Britain, according to reports, an interval of one week will be allowed to elapse during which time Britain will be urged to reconsider her stand, before the non-violence, non-obedience movement will get under way.

Should the British reply contain anything in the nature of a compromise, it was stated, the answer would be accepted as a basis for further negotiations.

Gandhi Unyielding

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—Attention of the Allied nations is now being focussed on the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi in the new resolution adopted at the latest meeting of the Working Committee for a possible negotiation with Japan on the independence issue, according to information received here today.

Questioned today by the United Press the Mahatma, said that if they open negotiation with Japan, it would be in the interests of themselves and therefore no guarantee could be given not to negotiate with Japan, the information stated.

Urges Indians Not to Lose Chance

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—Urging the Indian people not to lose the present golden opportunity for independence, authoritative German quarters declared this evening that there will be no military friction between Japan and India if British influence is ousted from India.

If the Indians continue to recognize British utilization of India as its base for an attack on Japan, Japan no longer will remain patient, they declared, adding that the Indians should take into consideration the present circumstances so that they may not miss the present opportunity of acquiring independence.

Gandhi May See Leaders

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—The Hindu, an authoritative paper at Madras of National Congress Party affiliations, stated in an article on Wednesday that the leaders of various Indian political parties should individually or jointly interview Mahatma Gandhi before the disobedience movement is actually started, a Reuters dispatch reported here today from Madras.

If the leaders should have a perfect understanding of his claims to be submitted to the British Government as the claim of the entire Hindus, the influence of the National Congress Party should be increased, and the world, at the same time, would realize that there were no reasons why it should refuse the rights naturally due to India, the paper declared.

ATHLETES EAGER TO START

Domei

HSINKING, August 7.—With the arrival of more than 680 representatives from Japan, China and Mongolia, all preparations have been completed for the Grand East Asia Athletic Meet to be held here for four days from tomorrow in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire

Eighty-seven Mongolian representatives arrived here on July 31, 89 Chinese champions on August 2 and 250 Japanese representatives on August 4.

The athletes including 294 Manchoukuoan champions, participated in an unification ceremony held here on August 5, and all the representatives are eagerly awaiting tomorrow's events.

Yoshizawa Makes Trip To Surabaya; Inspects Restoration of Port

Domei

BATAVIA, August 7.—Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, at 6:55 p.m. yesterday, arrived in Surabaya in the course of an extended inspection tour in the southern regions, according to reports received here. During the following morning, Mr. Yoshizawa made courtesy calls on Japanese Army and Naval authorities in Surabaya and visited military hospitals. In the afternoon, the Ambassador made an inspection round of the reconstruction activities of the Port of Surabaya. Mr. Yoshizawa is scheduled to leave Surabaya by air for Shonan City tomorrow morning, the report added.

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM INDIA FORESEEN

Japan's Superiority in East Asia Causing John Bull's Downfall, Says Turkish Press

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 6.—Following severe clashes with every political party in India, Britain will be finally obliged to withdraw from India, is the unanimous opinion of Turkish newspapers which are following the developments in India with keen attention.

Although British authorities have prohibited radios and newspapers in the Middle East from commenting on the present situation in India, all the peoples of Western Asia are absolutely convinced that Japan's superiority in East Asia will mean the downfall of British Imperialism in India.

Moreover, Britain's retreat from India is being regarded among the peoples of Western Asia and Egypt as heralding British withdrawal from the Middle East.

Meanwhile, Allied information reaching here indicates the growing anxiety and real fear among political circles in London concerning the Indian question, and the reports reveal that England has found absolutely no solution to alleviate the critical situation.

The only steps being taken by Britain today, it is reported here, are to keep India disunited by causing quarrels and disagreement between the Moslems and Communists, with occasional threats of an economic blockade

Gandhi Given Power

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party at its meeting in Bombay yesterday invested Mahatma Gandhi with plenipotentiary powers to negotiate with the Government of India regarding execution of the Party's decisions, Bombay dispatches reaching here said today.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi, as soon as the All India Committee endorses the "Quit India" resolution, will write to Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, enclosing a copy of the resolution and will ask him what action the Government of India proposes to take to meet the Congress Party's demand.

FOREIGN BANK ASSOCIATION IS SET FOR BROAD REFORM

Reorganization of Shanghai Concerns Will Eliminate Anglo-U.S. Influence

The Association of Foreign Banks in Shanghai will entirely lose its Anglo-American tinge when it is reorganized in the near future, eliminating all banks of the anti-Axis Powers including the Netherlands and Belgium, the Asahi reported today from Shanghai, states Domei.

After its reorganization, the organization will be composed of only 10 banks, including six Japanese, two French, one Italian and one German.

The manager of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank is expected to become president of the association, the report said.

Shanghai Procurator Named

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 7.—Sheng Sheng-Hsiu, newly appointed Chief Procurator of the Shanghai District Court, assumed office recently when he officially took over the duties from Wang Hao, retiring Chief Procurator.

RED POSITIONS IN KUBAN AREA SEEN CRITICAL

German Forces Under Marshal Von Bock 160 Kilometers South of Stalingrad

SOVIETS ABANDON CITY

Important Railway Junction in North Caucasus Abandoned By Russian Troops

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—Gaining momentum on their smashing drives in the Kuban sector, the German vanguards are launching fierce attacks on the Soviet troops in Krasnodar, according to a Vichy dispatch received there today.

According to dispatches of neutral countries, due to the rapid advance of the German forces from the east and north, the Soviet troops in the Kuban sector are facing complete annihilation.

Meanwhile, it is said that German units operating in the sectors along the shores of the Azov Sea have successfully severed several points on a railway line between Tikhoretsk and Yeisk.

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, August 6.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Moscow, the German forces under Marshal von Bock's command are now storming into a railway station about 160 kilometers southwest of Stalingrad in order to roll into Stalingrad from the south. A large-scale tank battle is now in progress with the Soviets attempting to stem the German drive in the neighborhood of the railway station.

Meanwhile, the Soviet defense line in the Kuban section is hourly becoming critical. The German forces in various directions have pushed deep into the Red positions and the attack of the main strength of the German army operating in Kushchevka and in the south of Belaya Glina has forced the Reds to abandon Chiholek, an important railway junction.

German air forces are now being dispatched from the direction of the Crimea to the North Caucasus front.

Vanguard Reaches Krasnodar

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 6.—According to a report emanating from the German army authorities, the German forces driving along the eastern coast of the Sea of Azov are staging surprise attacks against the Red army everywhere and keeping up a spirited drive in hot pursuit of the retreating Red forces. Today the German vanguard units have reached the Krasnodar section, staging a furious battle with the Soviets employed in the defense of the same city.

EAST ASIAN JOURNALISTS WILL FORM 2 NEW BODIES

Press and Magazine Groups Approved at Second Day Session in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, August 6.—A proposal to establish two new journalistic organizations to be known as the Greater East Asia Press and Magazine Editors Associations with the object of further bolstering journalistic cooperation among East Asiatic countries, was approved Thursday by the second day's session of the Greater East Asia Journalists' Conference, now under way.

The journalistic gathering, attended by approximately 200 journalists from East Asiatic countries, at the same time decided to hold the next meeting of the Greater East Asia Journalists' Conference at Tokyo.

In the course of its session Thursday, the conference discussed various measures for facilitating exchange of news among East Asiatic countries and coordinating journalistic efforts with the object of contributing toward the successful prosecution of the war.

Citizens' Movement Pushed

C.P.S.

HANKOW, August 7.—General Yang Kwei-I, chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, has instructed the Department of Publicity to start the New Citizens' Movement in all districts of the province,

8TH IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and co-operation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Released by the Board of Information, December 8, 1941.)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, August 8, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Readjustment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association

MIYAKO—Readjustment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as well as that of the structure of various other organizations was decided at the general affairs meeting of the Association held on Thursday. The local branch organs of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association are to be charged with the mission of assuming the leadership among all group movements to be launched in the various localities by the different branch organs of all the other different organizations. The branch organs of the Association no doubt will constitute the pivotal point of such movements and their duty is to exercise control over all affairs pertaining to budget, personnel and unification.

Under the circumstances, it goes without saying that all the functions of the different branch organs of the different organizations other than the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be readjusted so that they can be brought under the direct control of the branch organs of the Association.

Since the liaison between the different organizations and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is to be established through the medium of a unification commission, all group movements to be launched in the different localities have been brought under the leadership of the branch chief of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association who concurrently holds the chairmanship of the unification commission.

America, Britain, and the Soviet Union

CHUGAI—Germany is at a huge advantage in its campaign in the southern part of the Soviet Union.

From this important fact it follows that the Soviet Union will rely more and more on America and Britain to deal with its enemies.

We see a great significance in the fact that the press in the Soviet Union on August 2 came out with a demand for quick action on the part of America and Britain in strengthening their policy of aid to the Soviet Union in its struggle with the Axis Powers and in realizing the idea of opening up a second front in Europe.

Reports tell of an impending visit of Churchill to Moscow. A trip by the British Prime Minister to the Kremlin arouses our interest, remembering the facts that Sir Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is in Kuibyshev, where he arrived on August 5, and that Major General Bradley has arrived in Moscow from America, with a message from Roosevelt to the leaders of the Soviet Union. It is evident that both America and Britain have got it into their heads to do something for the Soviet Union, which is distinctly at a disadvantage in the war with Germany.

It will be remembered that there was talk of the Soviet Union making a separate peace with Germany in the days when the German summer offensive was getting into full swing. Where these reports originated does not concern us here. The course which has been followed by events ever since the reports were put into circulation for the first time strongly suggests that the authors of the rumors were actuated by the desire to see America and Britain in a hurry to carry out their promise to the Soviet Union to establish a second front against the Axis Powers.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Foreign Minister Molotov of the Soviet Union, while in Eng-

(Continued on Page 2)

TO TEST AIR-RAID SIREN

At 11:30 a.m. today, an air-raid alarm will be sounded throughout the country in order to test the equipment. Ten sirens, each lasting six seconds, will go off at intervals of three seconds. Three minutes after the alarm is given, an all-clear signal lasting for one minute will be sounded. The public is requested not to take this for a real air-raid signal.

AMAZING ADVANCE

Matsui Unit Marched Over 1,000 Kilometers In 55 Days

ENEMY SWEPT ASIDE

Mudaguchi Contingent, Landing At Kota Bharu, Smashed Way to Johore Straits

ASSURED SINGAPORE'S FALL

The Matsui Unit started its operation immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and after successfully crossing a dangerous sea zone in the south, it effected a landing at Singora on the eastern coast of Malay on December 8. The Ando detachment of the unit also landed on Batany on the same day. Without waiting for the completion of landing fighting ordnance, they started their march toward the Malay border. The main force crossed the border near Sadao on December 10, and set its first footprint on Malay. The Ando detachment crossed the border near Beton on December 15. The main force continued its march toward Jitra.

It was on December 12, that a fierce battle was fought by the Saeki detachment near the border. The result was that one enemy division was routed before the furious Japanese onset. Alor Star, capital of Kedah State, was occupied on December 13.

After this the Unit was divided into the vanguard and four groups. A swift motorized warfare then developed. Part of the Ando group was successful in intercepting the route of retreat of the enemy's main forces.

Attacked Enemy's Flank

The main force of the Matsui Unit advanced toward Kechir to attack the enemy on the flank and back. Part of the main force launched another operation resulting in the reduction of Kedah State. The Japanese Force also was successful in making a bloodless occupation of Penang on December 19. Taiping was occupied by the main force on December 23.

By this time the enemy resorted to destruction of many bridges rendering the advance of the Japanese troops difficult, but, nothing daunted, the attackers staged courageous battles crossing the rivers in defiance of the enemy.

In the meanwhile, the Ando detachment which crossed the border on December 15, advanced to Kuala Kansar on December 23, and then went southward toward Manon along the right bank of the Perak River. This detachment joined hands with the main force on the way.

On December 25, the Matsui Unit formed a mechanized marine unit, with the Watanabe detachment as its main strength, to cut off the enemy's path of retreat, and thereby drew a great amount of praise.

On December 26, following another unit which had preceded them, all units of the Matsui Unit succeeded in crossing the Perak River. A part of the first line unit moved to cut off the retreat of the enemy facing the Nishimura Unit in the Ipoh area. On the 28th the main force of the unit entered Gobin. The new year was greeted while the unit was engaged in bitter fighting in the area north of Kanpar. The detachment which was to advance by water left a place on the 31st, and landed on Merintan on the next day.

Entered Sulim

On February 7, our high speed tank unit forced its way into Sulim, dealing a fatal blow to an enemy brigade.

The most thrilling battle imaginable was fought by the Ando Sub-

(Continued on Page 2)

2 Spanish Provinces Adjoining Gibraltar Under Military Rule

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Reflecting the strained atmosphere surrounding Gibraltar, the adjoining two Spanish provinces of Malaga and Cadiz have been placed under military administration, it has been officially announced by General Francisco Franco, D.N.B. reported today from Madrid.

BOARD MAPS PLANS TO SIMPLIFY WORK

General Abe Expected to Make Recommendations to Premier Tojo Shortly

In order to extend a helping hand to the Government to expedite the simplification of administrative work and the reduction of the number of Government officials, General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, is expected to make recommendations to Premier Hideki Tojo in connection with this on the basis of the plan mapped out by a committee of the Association and approved by the political affairs investigation committee of the Association.

An outline of the plan prepared by the Association regarding simplification of administrative work comprises,

(1) Reform and simplification of administrative work,

(2) Reduction and abolition of some of the administrative work.

(3) Transfer of administrative work.

(4) Redistribution of administrative work conducted jointly by the Government and public organizations.

(5) Improvement on the status of Government officials.

Some Difference Seen

The plan mapped out by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association aims at the simplification of the administrative work itself, while the Government's plan aims at reducing the number of Government officials and abolishing and amalgamating bureaus and departments. Furthermore, the plan prepared by the Association aims at simplification of procedures necessary to issue Government permits, abolition of unnecessary decrees, curtailment of work connected with inspection, readjustment of the system of granting subsidies and its simplification, and co-ordination of work connected with investigations.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will not only co-operate with the Government in the achievement of simplification of administrative work but is also gathering the views of economic and financial circles in regard to details of this question. The Association is also expected to prepare a plan for the reform of the administrative structure in connection with the question of simplification of administrative work.

It is generally expected that with the co-operation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the simplification of administrative work now being pushed by the Government will be very much expedited.

Treatment of Officials

At Friday's regular session of the Cabinet Council Naoki Hoshino, Cabinet Chief Secretary, submitted a draft plan for the reduction of Government officials of Sonin rank and junior officials, as well as other Government employees, and a plan for improvement of the treatment of Government officials and offered detailed explanations. However, owing to the fact that the reduction of junior Government officials cover a wide field and as the improvement of treatment of Government officials will have a delicate effect upon the general public, the Government decided to make a formal decision on the plan at the next regular session of the Cabinet Council.

OSHIMA ON TOUR IN POLAND

Japanese Ambassador to Berlin Inspects German Occupied Zones

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, arrived at Cracow in Poland by air yesterday on an inspection tour of the German-occupied zones in Poland, it was reported here today.

Met by Dr. Hans Frank, Governor-General of the German occupied zones in Poland, at the airfield, the Japanese Ambassador attended a banquet given in his honor yesterday evening.

Dr. Wilhelm Ohnesorge, German Minister of Posts, also attended the function.

STRATEGY EXTOLLED

Commanders Matsui and Mudaguchi Honored For Malay Action

CAMPAIGNS TRACED

Importance of Services Rendered Stressed by War Ministry

TRADITIONS FULLY UPHELD

The War Ministry made the following announcement on Friday:

"To the Matsui and Mudaguchi Units which accomplished great achievements in the Malay campaign, citations were issued sometime ago by the commander of the army to which they belonged. This fact has now come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Issued to the Matsui Unit

The citation issued to the Matsui Unit follows:

Under the command of Lieutenant-General Takuro Matsui, the unit, as soon as the Malay campaign began, effected a landing in south Thailand, as a unit sent in advance of the corps to which it belonged.

The advance of the unit inland was under conditions difficult beyond measure.

In intense heat and in heavy rains, the troops marched on. Their course lay across marshes and through brambles and thickets. They had to repair damaged bridges, numbering more than 200, as they went.

In the meantime, they broke through strong enemy defenses. They were pitted against an enemy which resisted them at every step.

In a little more than 50 days the unit covered a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers and occupied Johore Bharu. The feat sealed the fate of the enemy.

Later, as soon as the general attack on Singapore Island began, the unit made a landing on the island after crushing the resistance offered by the stubborn enemy.

It effected, day and night, continuous attacks in which the frantic efforts of the enemy to resist the Japanese operating from previously constructed positions were foiled. Soon, the enemy strongholds in the northern part of the island were captured. Thus, the enemy planning resistance against the Japanese was outwitted.

Throughout the campaign, the various sub-units of the Matsui Unit, under the superior leadership of the unit commander, fought bravely. In this way they upheld the glorious tradition of the unit and performed their important tasks satisfactorily.

The Ando sub-unit, after landing in the area of Batany, advancing from the direction of Beton, penetrated deep into the side of the enemy and behind. This maneuver rendered easier the operations of the main body of the unit.

Another notable feat was achieved by this sub-unit when it made a surprise attack on a large force of enemy troops in the neighborhood of Sulim.

The Saiki detachment, after it made a landing at Singora, acting positively and resolutely, penetrated the border in hot pursuit of the enemy.

Taking advantage of rain and darkness, it wedged its way into the zone for the defense of Jitra. This was a maneuver that opened the way for the collapse of this defensive system. From the very outset of its operations, it struck terror into the heart of the enemy.

The Tamura subunit by day and by night, under enemy gun-fire, quickly restored more than 100 bridges, big and small, which had been destroyed by the enemy. This

(Continued on Page 2)

BANGKOK MAYOR HAS AMBITIOUS SCHEME

Would Build City Into Pivot of Commercial Activities in Co-Prosperity Sphere

Mayor L. Sunavinvivat of Bangkok interviewed by a Domei reporter recently, declared that his ideal is to build the city into a pivot of commerce, trade and communications of the common prosperity sphere which is now in the making.

The conversation that took place in this connection at the Mayor's residence follows:

Reporter: Will you please describe the present condition in Bangkok briefly?

Mayor: The total area of the city is about 50 square kilometers and according to a census taken in 1938, the population was given as 684,994. It forms the political as well as commercial center of Thailand. There are 52 primary schools, and 49 hospitals placed under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Office but in the industrial field, nothing remarkable, except the rice mills, is yet seen. However, the tobacco, brewery, cement and machinery industries are about to spring into existence.

Reporter: The traditional culture of Thailand and that of the Western nations combined presents a beautiful scenery around the Royal Palace and its vicinity where Government buildings are located. Is the future municipal plan to be based along this line?

Supports Country's Tradition

Mayor: The public in general is prone to believe that the Western style of architecture is the best while those who call themselves civilized try to "import" the European and American structures in their original style. But in consideration of the climatic condition of Thailand, I think it best to retain our country's tradition, and at the same time, make most of the good points in the Western architecture.

Reporter: Please tell me the progress in the municipal plan.

Mayor: The Government drafted a five-year plan with an aggregate expenditure of ¥10,000,000, and this falls on the third year. During this time, the adjustment of land surrounding the Royal Palace has been completed. Due, however, to the present trying times, it is rather hard to obtain the necessary materials and consequently, the progress is not quite up to the standard but we are determined, nevertheless, to go through with the original plan.

Reporter: How about the sanitary problem in Bangkok?

Mayor: Great improvements have been made in the city's sanitation of late and the diseases of vicious character have practically been eradicated. One thing, however, is yet to be settled, and that is the problem over sewerage which overflows at some places. This defect must be quickly remedied.

To Dredge Menam River

What we are doing in this connection is to dredge the Menam River, to clean the canals and to reinforce the river banks. Furthermore, a fair measure of headway has been achieved in cleaning the innumerable canals criss-crossing the central part of the city and also the moats. It is believed, therefore, that a city befitting the name of Venice of the Orient can be created in the next several years.

In dealing with the problems confronting the so-called lower classes, plans are contemplated to improve their life-consciousness through thorough propagation of a movement for new life. With reference to their dwellings, the Government is planning to construct rows of houses and rent them to these classes of people at reduced rates.

The principal means of transportation in Bangkok today is by electric tram, bus, taxi and so on, but since the trams are operated on single tracks, the transportation efficiency is not quite satisfactory. The roads, on the other hand, are relatively narrow so that a smooth flow of traffic is more or less hampered. It is our plan to replace the trams by buses in future.

Reporter: When the Thai capital is removed to Sara-buri, how will you maintain connection between the new and old capitals?

Mayor: The removal of the capital is not in the near future, but 10, or perhaps even 15 years hence. In the absence of any concrete instruction in this connection, I am not in a position to say anything definite, but in all likelihood, Bangkok will remain as the commercial and industrial center of Thailand.

Reporter: What is your ideal for future Bangkok?

Seen as Trade Center

Mayor: When the War of Greater East Asia will have been brought to a successful conclusion, Bangkok doubtless will become the pivot of commercial activities, trade and communications.

From the Royal Palace, surrounding which the Government buildings are located, will radiate many well-built roads to the adjacent residential districts while the clean canals and wide thoroughfares in the urban quarters will add more to the city's picturesque scene.

A certain airfield will be made the center of regular air services of Japan, China, French Indo-China, Shonan, Burma and India and the Bangkok station will be improved to digest thousands of train passengers each day. A steady flow of traffic by large steamers will be possible when the dredging work is completed in the Menam River.

This is the ideal Bangkok as I have in my mind, and I feel confident in promising that this day will not be so far off.

Generals Who Were Honored

Lieutenant-General Takuro Matsui in circle and Lieutenant-General Renya Mudaguchi, to whom citations were issued in recognition of their meritorious activities in the Malay Campaign.

Nation to Observe Imperial Rescript Day

In observance of the eighth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, a special program will be conducted throughout Japan today for the purpose of strengthening the determination of the 100,000,000 Japanese in their service to the country in their respective fields.

The schedule of the day follows: All the residents of cities and towns are requested to join the nation-wide radio exercise to be conducted at 6 a.m. After the exercise a short address on the importance of the day will be given in all districts. This is to be followed by shouts of Banzai. The residents of the agricultural districts will be mobilized in a mowing campaign in which the staff members of the branch offices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, school children, members of the Youth Corps and other members of various associations will participate.

A special radio program of addresses by prominent men was conducted last night. Addresses by Welfare Vice-Minister Gunji Takei and by Katsuroku Aikawa, Director of the Practice Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were given on the subjects of "Physical and Spiritual Training in Summer" and "Exercise in Cities and Towns and Mowing on Farms", respectively.

Today at 6:30 a.m. the reading of the Imperial Rescript and the address by Premier General Hideki Tojo will be re-broadcast on the radio, followed by an address by Gonichi Kodaira, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and by the reading of patriotic poetry by the school children of the Fourth National School in Omori Ward.

BRAVE ARMY UNITS GIVEN HIGH HONORS

(Continued from Page 1)

feat did much to facilitate the long-range operations of the mechanized units.

These achievements of the various groups of the unit, which show how resolute, daring and positive in action they are, point to the conclusion that they were successful in upholding their traditions. The services rendered by the unit in helping the operations of the Army are recognized as being highly distinguished.

February 15, 1942.

TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA.
Supreme Commander of the Forces in the Malay Area.

The citation issued to the Mudaguchi Unit follows:

Issued to the Mudaguchi Unit

The unit, under the command of Lieutenant-General Renya Mudaguchi, was engaged in operations against Malaya.

Following the outbreak of the war, the Tabi detachment of this unit made a landing on the coast of Kota Bharu under extremely difficult conditions.

This was followed by the capture of the enemy air base, at this place. This achievement greatly helped the operations of the army.

Making a turn, and by land, the detachment attacked Kuantan and after breaking the strong resistance of the enemy, occupied the airfield there.

The Koniwa detachment landed at Kota Bharu, and after a march on foot along a long and bad road, which was made in a comparatively short time, they occupied Endau and Mersing, important points. These successes helped the strategy of the Army.

When the main body of the unit to which these detachments belonged arrived at the scene of fighting, the time was ripe for the commencement of a general attack on Singapore.

These detachments formed the right wing of the unit, and made a forced landing on Singapore Island from the direction in which the enemy was strongly entrenched.

After landing, the groups charged, got behind the Tengah airfield, and engaged in a running battle.

Under cover of darkness, they penetrated deep into the strong enemy position. Their capture of the height of Bukit Timah, which followed quickly, decided the fate of the enemy.

Next, they turned their attention to the strong enemy positions on the southwestern coast of the island. They attacked these positions violently under severe enemy fire. Eventually, they captured the high-lying district near the barracks at Keppel, an important link in the system defending Singapore. This feat marked the end of the enemy's hope of resisting Japan.

These achievements on the part of the various groups of the unit shows that each and all of the units succeeded in upholding the tradition of bravery under the superior leadership of the commander of the unit. The services rendered by the unit in helping the operations of the Army are recognized as being highly distinguished.

February 15, 1942.

TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA,
Supreme Commander of the Forces in the Malay Area.

Lieutenant-General Matsui, who hails from the city of Wakamatsu in Shikoku, is a graduate of the Army Staff College. Before he was put in the command of the unit called after him which distinguished itself in the Malay campaign, he was attached to the command of the Kwantung Army. Previously he was with the Forces in North China.

Lieutenant-General Mudaguchi, a native of the city of Saga, also is a graduate of the Army Staff College. For a time he saw service in France. As commander of a unit, he took part in the fighting at the early stages of the China Affair. He was an instructor at the preparatory course of the Military Academy before he was put at the head of the unit named after him, which rendered distinguished services in the Malay campaign.

Prayer Meet Set for Peking

Sponsored by many Chinese Buddhist leaders in Peking and backed by the Buddhist leaders in Japan, Manchoukuo and Mengkiang, a 15-day prayer meeting will be held in Peking from the middle of September for the dual purpose of comforting the spirits of the officers and men of the armed forces in the four countries who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of constructing a new order in Greater East Asia since the outbreak of the current China Affair and also praying for the early cessation of hostilities in the world for the sake of humanity.

Priests to Visit Hsinking

PEKING—At the invitation of the Manchoukuo Buddhist Society, a North China Buddhist delegation of four Buddhist leaders, headed by the Chief Priest Hsien Tsung of the Kwang Chi Monastery in Peking, will proceed to Manchoukuo to attend the forthcoming Grand East Asia Buddhist Meeting which is scheduled to take place in Hsinking from September 1 for three days, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire.

CHUNGKING MISERY IS SEEN MOUNTING

Briton Describes Distress Brought About by Relentless Japanese Operations

Domei

PEKING, August 6.—The Chinese peasant population in Communist-controlled areas in Western Hopeh Province are highly indignant over outrageous acts perpetrated by Chinese Communists under pretext of carrying out the Three-Point Party Reform Movement, reports reaching here indicate.

Worked out by the Yenan headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party, the reform plan aims at reeducating party members and liquidating undesirable members within the party, stressing the three points of party discipline, culture and learning.

However, in the name of the new campaign, Communist leaders in those sectors are confiscating peasants' properties and attacking women, meting out severe punishments to those refusing their requests.

Chungking Misery Mounts

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—The mounting agony and distress of the Chungking regime in the fact of relentless Japanese offensive operations were vividly described by a Briton who recently returned from Chungking to England, according to the German News Agency.

Writing in the London Evening Standard, the Briton declared that practically all cities and towns in unoccupied China have been damaged by Japanese aerial operations. Chungking particularly has suffered heavy damages, the Briton wrote.

The mounting lack of building materials and the successive attacks by the Japanese Air Force have caused a famine in housing facilities in Chungking, the returning Briton said.

Practically speaking, he added, there are no anti-aircraft guns or fighting planes to defend Chungking from the relentless Japanese assaults.

Chungking, under the constant threat of Japanese attacks, is in utter confusion with no blackouts and practically no distribution of foodstuffs for the citizens. Prices of foodstuffs have skyrocketed, the Briton added, pointing out that a middle-sized room with board costs more than £90 per month.

Unit Makes Night Attack

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, August 7.—Advancing to a point near Shanling south of Sungyang, a Japanese unit on August 4 carried out a night attack upon the enemy on a narrow road at the side of a mountain situated south of Shanling, according to reports received here today.

On the following morning, the same unit advanced to the Kuchiso Hill, 40 kilometers south of Shangling, and is now enlarging its activities there.

Co-operating with the unit, another Japanese unit making a southward drive is fiercely attacking the enemy belonging to the newly-organized 21st division, which is retreating near the 900-meter Hill west of Fangshanling, the reports added.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

land and America in the latter part of May, got the British and American Governments to agree to organize a second front in Europe within the year and to send increased aid to the Soviet Union. The situation in the German-Soviet war has been and is unfavorable to the Soviet Union. How are we to explain this except on the theory that the aid the Soviet Union has received from America and Britain since Foreign Minister Molotov was in these countries has been utterly inadequate to meet the needs of the Soviet armed forces. The future may witness an increase in the flow of war materials to the Soviet Union from America and Britain. It is doubtful if more American and British aid to the Soviet Union at this moment will be of any great help to the Soviet Union in dealing with the Germans.

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Anxious to Read and Write Japanese

In different parts of the Philippines, the citizens of tomorrow are engrossed in mastering the Japanese Language. Here is a scene taken in a classroom where the eager Filipino pupils are going over their text-books with the equally enthusiastic teacher.

SPEED MARKS DRIVE IN MALAY CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

Unit at Sulim on January 8. In this battle of annihilation the Japanese force made a hot, and breathless chase of the enemy and finally occupied Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated States of Malay on the evening of January 11.

The Mukalda Contingent staged a severe battle in the western district of Gemas and with the support of the main force completely eliminated the enemy resistance on January 20. After all this was done, the Japanese troops surged toward Johore Bharu. Surmounting all sorts of difficulties and crushing the enemy resistance, the Japanese Forces reduced Johore Bharu on January 31. Singapore, the final objective, was just ahead of Johore Bharu.

The Japanese Forces in 55 days after its landing covered a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers. It fought 50 days. Bridges destroyed on the way were 197. The Japanese troops repaired them all the way to Johore Bharu. The length of the destroyed bridges was more than 4,000 meters.

The Unit made secret preparations to cross the Johore Channel by February 8. At midnight on February 9, it crossed it from both sides of the Marani River west of the causeway and after crushing the enemy everywhere occupied the Tengah Airfield on the afternoon of February 9. The enemy troops were forced to retreat before the furious onset of the Unit.

On its way to Singapore City, the Unit encountered strong enemy resistance near Bukit Timah on the morning of February 11, and annihilated it after a series of severe battles. When the height of the graveyard north of Singapore was baptized by Japanese gunfire late on February 14, the enemy found it beyond its power to make further resistance and finally surrendered. This finished Japan's historic mission of occupying Singapore.

Landing at Sabak

At 2:15 a.m. on December 8, immediately following the outbreak, the War of Greater East Asia, the Tabi detachment of the Mudaguchi Contingent effected a daring landing at Sabak, a point 10 kilometers north east to Kota Bharu, which was strongly defended by the enemy's land, sea and air forces, and by 10 p.m. that night conducted a night attack against the Kota Bharu airfield and occupied it before the enemy could destroy it. And by noon the following day the detachment completely reduced Kota Bharu.

At dawn on December 13, the Tabi detachment captured the Panamera airfield, on December 19 both the Kualalai and the Kualapest airfields, and thus all the enemy's airfields in the neighborhood of the Kota Bharu were completely reduced by the detachment. Moreover, during this campaign, the detachment succeeded in dealing a smashing blow to the 6,000 enemy troops which were concentrated in the sectors north of Kualakulai.

Following this, the Tabi detachment forged ahead from Kualakulai and made a sudden sortie against the rear lines of the enemy troops numbering 4,000, and by dawn of December 31 it completely reduced Kuantan. Again, on January 3 the detachment further extended its operation and completely occupied the Kuantan airfield. Thus, the detachment considerably facilitated the advance of its comrade units and afterward it itself turned its van toward the western coast.

Meantime the Kita detachment which landed at Kota Bharu at the end of December and marching through the ruggy and long way, finally concentrated its force at Kuantan during the middle part of January, and brought it under the command of the Tabi detachment commander. After which the Kiba detachment on January 19 occupied Endau and on the 26th of the same month it also occupied Mersing, then it succeeded in annihilating the 600 enemy troops in the northern sectors of Zemalan. At Kluang the detachment incorporated itself under the commander of an army corps. The main force of this army corps by the latter part of January had effected a forced landing at Singora. And at the end of this month it had concentrated its strength in the vicinity of Kluang and then combined itself with the Tabi and the Kiba detachments. On February 3 it further concentrated at a point south west of Sukugui and thus, after completing preparations for its drive against Singapore, it advanced to the coastal regions.

At 12 a.m. on February 9 the main force of the army corps decided to make a forced crossing of the Johore Straits and in the sector along the southern bank of the straits succeeded in annihilating 2,000 enemy troops. In addition, it also succeeded in crushing 2,000 enemy troops equipped with firearms and tanks. The force then advanced to the southwestern sector of the Tengah airfield in the evening of February 10 and began launching its attack against the enemy's lines situated to the west of Bukit Timah. In order to make short work of the enemy troops concentrated at the different key positions, the force, assisted by the Nasu unit as its right wing, pushed toward the southern sectors to the Tengah airfield at 1 p.m. on February 10. That night its right wing forged ahead toward the 186 Height, which is situated at a point one kilometer south west to Bukit Timah, while its left wing forged ahead toward the 160 Height, which is situated at a point 2 kilometers northwest to Bukit Timah. Under such strategical operations the force succeeded in gradually widening its scope of war results. These two Bukit Timah Heights were invulnerable and the enemy depended a lot on them and not only concentrated its fire against the force from these two key points but also came rushing toward it in a furious manner. Under such circumstances, a most bitter battle ensued, but our gallant force eventually succeeded in dealing a smashing blow to them who in no time took their heels.

Attack on Singapore

At 1 p.m. on February 13 our force began staging its attack against the enemy's stronghold to the West of Singapore, and actually witnessing its artillery shells hitting their marks, it continued its attack. On the following day it had its former left wing shifted to its right wing and had it launch its attack against the enemy's fortresses around the 226 Height, while the Kiba detachment, which was serving as a reserve corps, was put to its duty of pushing toward the Keppel barracks. The former right wing was now turned into a reserve corps, while the new right wing was made to crush the enemy troops numbering some 1,000 men, equipped wih tanks, and direct its attack further on to the enemy's 226 Height. The left wing then forged ahead toward the neighborhood of the 135 Height. The 130.150 Height was the enemy's last resisting line and the enemy was seen confining itself in pill boxes and other shelters made of bricks and thus attempting to check the advance of the Imperial Forces.

For one whole day and night a most severe battle continued and the Imperial Forces finally succeeded in capturing the enemy's 150 Height in the afternoon of February 15, while in the evening of the same day they were seen advancing to the northwestern sectors of the 312 Height. It was when the Imperial Forces were just about directing their sortie against Radehin from both sides that they heard the news that the enemy had capitulated at 8 p.m. on February 15, 1942.

FILIPINO PRISONERS RELEASED BY ARMY

Internees in 11 Camps Affected —Jobs in Constabulary and Factories Given

Domei

MANILA, August 7.—The Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines today announced its decision to release on parole an additional number of Filipino war prisoners including sick, wounded or others meriting freedom from various considerations.

Sick or wounded prisoners to be released will mainly be confined to those whose homes are located in areas where conditions have sufficiently restored.

Other Filipinos who will be granted freedom will be those whose families have cooperated with the Japanese Army in military operations, administration or other duties behind the front.

Japanese authorities indicated that wounded or sick prisoners who will experience difficulties on release will be taken care of at public institutions, while other prisoners of deserving character will be employed in the Filipino constabulary or in industrial work upon their completion of short-term training courses.

The latest order for the release of prisoners, it is understood, will affect those who are at present confined at camps at Pampanga, Tarlac, Cavite, Bulacan, Rial, Zambales and Batanga provinces as well as Manila Cebu City and Island and Davao City.

Hirota Guest of Premier

Mr. Koki Hirota, former Premier and head of the Japanese Felicitation Mission which recently visited Thailand, and other members of the mission, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon were guests at a luncheon given by Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence.

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NAVY EAGLES HAVE SECRET STRENGTH

Commander Furuhashi Describes Special Technique Applied in Training Warbirds

Through five long years of military campaign in the China Affair, Nippon has repeatedly proven to the world the dazzling strength of her mighty Naval Air Force, stresses Commander Saiziro Furuhashi in his article Bringing up Navy "Eagles" published in the most recent issue of the Sunrise. But, however great the victories or however daring the feats may have been, there were some skeptic nations who were reluctant to admit these brilliant achievements and firmly held on to the view that the secret of the success of the Imperial Naval Air Force was due not so much to the hidden strength as to the weak and utterly disorganized Chinese Air Force which apparently offered no resistance at all. These nations contended, therefore, that the aerial victories won by Nippon's air forces do not serve as a criterion of her strength, and that should she meet their mighty air force on an equal basis, she would easily be annihilated.

This wishful thinking was shattered to pieces only too soon. With the Greater East Asia War, which abruptly broke out on Dec. 8, 1941, Nippon had to face the self-styled almighty Great Britain and America who had constantly hung on to this one-sided viewpoint and snubbed at the hidden strength of Nippon's power. What happened at the outset and during the course of the War is but a recent history—a history too vividly known to the whole world—except to the people of hostile nations who were blindly led to believe in the false and groundless news flashes and propaganda made by their governments in fear of uprising of adverse opinions.

The paramount question of the hour is: What is the reason for such miraculous power? Or, wherein lies such hidden strength of the Imperial Naval Air Force? Winston Churchill explained in Parliament, substantially as follows:

"The aerial bombs and torpedoes showered by the Imperial Naval Air Force have such devastating powers as are beyond the scope of our imagination. It seems that nothing could stop their infernal charges. Our super-battleships were no exception, and that is the reason why the enemy vessels were so easily sunk."

But did this superficial explanation satisfactorily solve the puzzle? Analyze and compare the weight of this explanation with the feat of the British Naval Air Force. In the recent actual combat, they too employed modern blitzkrieg tactics and showered scores of bombs and torpedoes upon the ill-fated German battleship "Bismark", and yet, try as they might, they were unable to sink her instantly. In direct contrast to this miserable showing, it is a matter of proven record now that the Imperial Naval Air Force, single-handed, instantly sank the pride of the British Navy, the mighty "unsinkable" dreadnought Prince of Wales, and another capital ship, Repulse.

It is apparent, then, that the British as well as other nations were completely puzzled and dumbfounded by the fierceness of the Imperial Naval Air Force's attack, and such a common and weak explanation offered by Winston Churchill was the one and only theory they could blindly accept and digest in solving the hitherto hidden mysterious power of the Imperial Naval Air Force.

Question of Training

What, then, makes the Imperial Naval Air Force so dauntless and invulnerable? What is the underlining cause of such superhuman achievements? Granted that the deadly weapons of aerial warfare employed by the Imperial Navy are of the finest and without parallel, and perhaps the most modern and deadliest that could be made, and granted also that they produce the devastating results as they claim, the main point is that, however important these factors may be, they alone cannot and will not win the war. There are other essential factors which play a most vital role in turning an even combat, or for that matter, a battle against tremendous odds, into a glorious victory. This is the factor even Winston Churchill and others completely missed and ignored. No matter how deadly modern machine guns may be, if the gunners do not possess the will to attack, they will invariably think first of running for their lives before even thinking of subduing the opponent. And again no matter how efficiently the modern fighting plane may be equipped with latest weapons of war, if the flying crew does not possess that fineness of flying technique and efficient and timely handling of its instruments and weapons, the plane itself would not be able to perform to its maximum capacity.

In attempting to solve the mystery of the wizardry strength of the Imperial Naval Air Force, we must first of all analyze the sterling quality of the entire crew, all possessing that devil-may-care will to do battle and die with the plane, from the commander down to the bomber, rather than the mere efficient mechanical equipment which, in the long run, does not possess the throbbing qualities of life or the spark plug for the death struggle.

Rome was not built in a day and the glorious victories that have been won by the Imperial Naval Air Force were not handed to them on silver spoons. Something must have been done to these fighting flyers before they became what they are today. To train the flying crew to such a maximum point of proper mental attitude, there must exist some sound system of training where the young flyers of the nation may undergo a rigorous training before they are allowed to go on board an actual plane. The Imperial Navy was the first to adopt a system of Boys Flying Corps whereby the young aspiring "eagles" of the nation were taught, as early as in their early teens, the special rudiments which make up the flying game—the fundamentals of training which are vastly different from the usual naval tactics.

All Undergo Severe Tests

As soon as this new system was installed, the multitude of the youth of the nation applied en masse for entrance, at the start of every new term, the number of applicants far exceeding the original allotment. These young applicants must undergo a severe and strict entrance examination before they are officially admitted to the training school. The entrance examination consists mostly in testing, by the use of specially constructed apparatus, the adaptability of the applicant, both physically and mentally, in order that the special talent hidden in the candidate may be thus most appropriately discovered.

Even though the candidate has successfully passed all these rigid physical and mental entrance tests, he is not yet allowed to board a plane until the last day of the training period. In the course of the lectures, they are taught much more than all the courses given to other young men and boys of the nation in their respective schools but as far as instruction in aeronautics is concerned, they are given only the fundamental principles of flying, and no more. The actual flying technique is taught, not on a real flying plane, but by means of a stationary plane securely set on the ground.

What else then do these young prospective aviators learn at this academy of Boys Flying Corps? The school authorities inculcate the following vital rquirements on all the students enrolled therein: They are first of all, required to lead a clean, sanitary, and well regimented daily routine, all cunning, laziness, and cheating qualities are driven away from their physical and mental beings. Secondly, they are required to take up kendo (fencing), zyudo or zyuzyutu, bayonet practice, target practice, land skirmishes, navy skirmishes to build up their growing physique, horizontal-bar gymnastics, rugby and rowing. All these physical culture course are prescribed and required courses of the curriculum of the school in contrast to all other middle schools of the nation where they are all optional.

Why are all these physical "land courses" forced upon the young men whose primary ambition is flying in the air? Of course it must be conceded that all these physical training will no doubt help the young aviators in building up their physical beings, but the main and most important object of such a rigorous training is to build up that fighting spirit —that indomitable attacking instinct —that spirit of "never give up until you are out," a spirit most essential in warfare; and also to instill and nourish that finishing technique of an aerial artist—that fiery of attack to annihilate the opponent in an actual combat by exerting his supreme ingenuity for a glorious victory.

Noble Spirit Injected

More specifically, through kendo, they train their mind and body to further instill that noble Yamato spirit—Busido—which runs within their young veins; through rugby they develop that never-say-die attacking spirit; through rowing, naval skirmishes, and other naval warfare tactics as employed by the Navy, they are drilled to become a unit of the Naval force before turning into a qualified flyer. And lastly, through land skirmishes they acquire the rudiments of cooperative army maneuvers, a clock-like precision of team work which is so essential in all modern army victories.

Thus, after a year or a year and half instruction at this Boys Flying Corps, they advance to the upper class where the real flying technique is taught and from there they are detailed to various flying units where they finish their training as one of the qualified members of the Imperial Naval Flying unit.

It may be said that although quality is stressed in training the youth of the Boys Flying Corps, the primary purpose of the system is to train the student, after his enrollment, to become one superb navy man instinct with a magnificent Yamato spirit rather than just to teach the mere mechanical flying technique. It follows, then, that all these young boy flyers, after their strict one or one year and half training at this school, are able, without a single exception, to grasp that fiery attacking spirit of "do and die for the country," no matter how great the sacrifices may be, even giving up their young lives gladly with a smile upon their lips. After these exhaustive preliminary apprenticeship, they are sent into actual training on board the planes, and there they must consciously undergo a severer and more nerve-taxing actual aerial combat training for a number of years before they can become fully accredited navy flyers.

However, as the old saying goes, "no seed will grow upon a barren field," the cogent reason why these dauntless young boy flyers are able to grasp all these rigorous training, mental as well as physical, without a murmur or complaint, and with such ease in a short space of time, is that within their young veins there flows that proud blood of the Yamato race, which is a tradition in itself, and which is the chief factor in guiding the youth to protect the glorious long history of their beloved land—an unparalleled history of 3,000 long years—and offer without hesitation their humble young lives for the cause of the nation, and to the one and only one supreme ruler of the land, the Tenno, the Emperor of Nippon.

WOOL AND MUTTON PRODUCING SHEEP FOR THE CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

Medicos Making Researches on 22 Twin Boys At Karuizawa to Study Human Character

A novel experiment on the intelligence and character of twins is now being made at the Karuizawa summer resort by the Nippon Gakujutsu Shinko Kai (Society for the Promotion of Scientific Researches), according to the Asahi.

Eleven pairs of twins of the fifth grade of the national school were mustered from nine national schools in Tokyo to the temporary laboratory in the Karuizawa First National School on August 3.

Drs. Ushimura and Yoshimasu, who are famed as authorities on the researches on twins, and 10 assistants have so far applied more than 30 tests to 22 twin boys to investigate in what way the human character is made up and what measures should be applied to the youngsters to create a fine personality.

The experiment will be continued for two weeks during which period the 11 pairs of twins will stay at Karuizawa. Much attention is being paid to the results of the experiment.

When interviewed by the Asahi, Drs. Uchimura and Yoshimasu stated as follows:

"Our experiment on the twins who are living a group life is the first ever made in the world. Interesting results have so far been achieved from this experiment, revealing the amazing similarity of the twins.

"Some of the twin brothers have the same type of temperament and character. We were surprised at the fact that some pairs of these twins go to sleep and get up at exactly the same time.

"As they are living in this healthy summer resort, their physical conditions are perfect at present. We are conducting the experiment with much expectation."

DANCE HALLS TO BE BANNED

Frugality Move Compels Peking to Take Measure

PEKING—In response to the frugality movement and for the readjustment of morality and social discipline during the Asia Development campaign, the Peking Municipal Government has found it necessary to suppress all the dancing halls in the city. It is learned that the local authorities are now working on this scheme which has been entrusted to the Bureau of Social Welfare.

It is expected that a considerable amount of money will be saved after the ban comes into effect.

BODY TO FIGHT DISEASES TO BE CREATED IN TAIWAN

To Establish Health Centers Checking Spread of Diseases From South

Taking steps to prevent the influx of tropical epidemics from the Southern Regions, the formation of an Epidemic Prevention Board is under consideration by the health authorities at Taihoku, it was disclosed here Thursday, according to Domei.

With the rapid increase of contact with the southern areas, it was necessary to establish a chain of health offices at all important centers in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, including Bangkok, Shonan, Saigon, Manila, Sandakan, Hongkong, Shanghai and Taihoku—to facilitate the speedy exchange of information regarding the spread of epidemics, reports here said.

The head office for the respective epidemic prevention boards will be placed at Manila or Shonan, it was revealed. Preparations, moreover, are underway for the establishment of a Tropical Diseases Institute at the Taihoku Medical University under the direction of the Government-General of Taiwan.

FUTURE MIGRATION PLANS WILL BE NEEDED, SAYS INUI

People of Co-Prosperity Sphere Should Stay Settled

On the subject of "The Future Emigration and the Second Generation Question" Dr. Kiyo Sue Inui delivered an address before a large gathering of people from the Co-Prosperity Sphere, on Thursday at the [illegible] Session of the Oriental Summer College, now being held in the lecture hall of the Okura Higher Commercial School, Akasaka, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the Oriental Culture Society.

After tracing the evolution of emigration from slave traffic, contract labor, and coolie labor to its present form based upon free will, Dr. Inui declared:

"In the future, emigration or immigration, as the case may be, should be regulated or planned. This may be done by the government or governments concerned or may be undertaken by a specially chartered company as in the case between Japan and Manchoukuo, or by private enterprises under the supervision of the Government.

"Whether the world will be divided into various regions or not is a matter that future alone can decide, but this much is certain that there will not be any large-scale inter-regional migration in the immediate future, certainly more so of Russia, for there is no free emigration or immigration from that country."

"Although on the continent of America there may be a great need of workers and settlers, yet it is not expected that Orientals will emigrate in a great number, mainly for the reason that they are needed in the Co-Prosperity Sphere." Dr. Inui pointed out, adding that the Japanese Nisei will therefore have an enviable opportunity to apply their respective training and experiences gained in California or Brazil."

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Saigo and Hisamitsu

Misunderstanding and Ill-Treatment could not daunt the Courage nor weaken the Loyalty of this great-hearted man from Kyushu.

(From M. Sakamoto's Great Saigo, pub. by Kaitakusha)

The Clan authorities had two coffins made and displayed for the purpose of making it appear that Saigo was dead as well as Gessho, and thereby screening him from the pursuing hounds of the law from the Tokugawa Government. Saigo was ordered to recuperate at his home till he recovered his health.

Meanwhile, it happened that Kokichi Ugai had sent a secret letter to Ajima of Mito, which was unfortunately confiscated at Kusatsu, Shiga. It contained detailed plans for assassinating the Tairo, guarding Kyoto by Satsuma troops, enticing Daimyos to rise in revolt against the Tokugawa, and what amounted to nothing less than a rebellion.

Tairo Ii was the last man to keep silent when he knew of such a terrible plan. He gave orders that all should be arrested, whether they were grand lords or ronin.

Saigo wanted to put an end to the Tairo and his partisans by all means. Among those gathered round Saigo discussing schemes to be drafted were Okubo, Arima, Hori, and Arimura. They decided at last that Hori should go to Yedo to investigate conditions there. On the 12th of the twelfth month, Saigo wrote a letter of introduction to Kenmotsu Nagaoka of Higo, with the object of letting Hori have an opportunity to hear his opinion.

Though he had come near being drowned, Saigo was again in his usual high spirits He was now more anxious than ever for the welfare of the country.

His sympathizers were resolved to desert from the Clan and to set to work as soon as they received information from Hori.

Exiled to Oshima

But Saigo was ordered to be exiled to Oshima, an island which lies between Satsuma and the Loochoo Islands. He called himself Gengo Kikuchi.

Toward the end of the year, Saigo went on board a ship bound for Oshima, but as the sea was running high, he was obliged to leave the vessel at Yamagawa Port, in the Bay of Kagoshima, where he stayed for a few days.

His friend Ijichi came to see him there, and said that he had come to him at Okubo's request, to ask his opinions. The visitor delivered him a letter from Okubo.

The letter mentioned that Saigo's friends were rather dejected, and that the correspondent wanted to have explained the meaning of "Restrain yourself even when you have the advantage of your enemy," advice which he had once given Okubo; with many other questions about which he wanted to ask his opinion.

Okubo asked him if he and his partisans should sally forth, regardless of their man-power and opportunities, in case Hori informed him of the condition of Higo.

Saigo replied that the Higo Clan would not rise till the state of affairs in Echizen was revealed and till they made sure of the conditions of Chikuzen, Inaba, and Choshu.

And again, to a question of how they should behave themselves if Hori should be arersted, he answered that the meeting with a single misfortune by some of the members should not cause the rest to be involved in difficulties, and that all their partisans, though reduced to a man, ought to serve the country with fervent loyalty.

To another question of what they should do if more outrageous orders should be issued against such Clans as Owari, Mito, and Echizen, he answered that orders more outrageous than this would mean death, and in that case all would rise in revolt, and, moreover, that the Satsuma Clan wanted to act in concert both in life and death with the three Clans, because of the intimacy with which the late Lord had talked with their Lords about important national affairs.

Who were those who could be depended upon for support in an emergency?

His reply runs as follows:

"Takeda and Ajima in Mito; Hashimoto and Nakane in Echizen; Nagaoka in Higo; Danjo Masuda in Choshu; Kaname Okubo in Tsuchiura; Tamiya in Owari."

It was not till February 13, 1859, that Saigo's ship reached Oshima.

Saigo was not treated as a prisoner on the island, though he was prohibited from leaving the island. He could carry on correspondence with friends in Kagoshima, procure whatever he liked from there, read whatever book he wanted, and enjoy fishing and hunting. But there were so many things to set him thinking. He was contented, nonetheless, calling himself a "corpse buried in the earth."

Opposition

While he was obliged to spend his uneventful days in the island, thinking of various things, difficulties were increasing on the mainland. The more pressure the Tairo tried to exert upon the patriots, the more they struggled to exalt the prestige of the Imperial Court by holding the power of the Tokugawa Government in check.

The Government had more than ten patriots executed and more than one hundred were banished. The Mito Clan came in for the whole weight of the Tokugawa wrath, and finally they went so far as to deprive this Clan of the Imperial Writ which had been given the preceding year, returning it to the Imperial Court.

This interference with the Imperial Writ as well as repeated wrong-doings drove certain factions of the Mito Clan to such indignation that they deserted from the Clan for Yedo, saying they would act for themselves.

Forty-nine sympathizers belonging to Satsuma, who had determined to desert from their Clan and go to Kyoto, where they wanted to rise in revolt against the Tokugawa Government, were about to start, when the fact came to the knowledge of the Clan Lord, Hisamitsu and his son.

In view of this the Lord was pleased to issue a Letter of Instructions in his own handwriting and give it to the patriots of his Clan. This proclamation ran as follows:

"It is a grave time now, disquiet prevailing throughout the country. It is our earnest desire to render the greatest service that we can in the cause of the Imperial House in this emergency, in obedience to the will of Jun-sho-in Sama (the posthumous title of the deceased Nariakira). Everyone of you patriots in our Clan should bear in mind that you are each a pillar of the State. We hereby wish you all to help us with devotion and loyalty that disgrace may not be brought on our country."

The patriots were all inspired by the noble will of their Lord and made up their minds to act for the country's good. And they submitted their written acknowledgment to the Lord.

It was not until a little later that Saigo learned of the matter. We can easily see what impression these happenings made upon him:

"I am deeply touched by the fact that our Lord has appreciated the spirit of devotion and loyalty with which you have presented your views concerning the hardships the Imperial Court is suffering, and the difficult national affairs. The report of the fact, quite unexpected by me, that our Lord was pleased to give his own autograph to his retainers, has moved me to tears of thankfulness. The Lord has indeed been, in my opinion, touched by your spirit of true loyalty to take such an unprecedented step.

"The words 'you should make yourselves pillars of the State' have filled me with awe. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kindness shown me in writing my name on your receipt of the Instructions."

After reading a copy of the Lord's autograph, Saigo wrote:

It is better to shoot an arrow at a single mark
Without hesitation, once you've made up your mind to.,
The twanging of the bowstring you touched with determination
Has inspired the body about to expire with life.

Sei-chu-ha

On March 24, 1860, Tairo Ii was surprised outside the Sakurada gate of the Shogun's Castle (now the Imperial Castle) and put to the sword by 17 patriots belonging to the Mito Clan and one from the Satsuma Clan.

It was on a fine day in April that Saigo obtained the news of his enemy's death.

Saigo was destined to spend another miserable year in Oshima. In the meantime Okubo and his colleagues in Kagoshima were vigorously striving to secure influence in the Clan.

Old Lord Narioki died in 1859. Soon after the death of his father, Hisamitsu who was the late Nariakira's younger half-brother, came out to town and began to put in a word in the government as father to the young Lord. As a result, Bungo Shimazu who had been taking the reins of the government was dismissed from his office and Shimofusa Shimazu was appointed as head of the principal retainers.

Shimofusa Shimazu changed his name to Saemon Shimazu. He was one of those who were true to the intentions of Nariakira. He was in favor with the people and on intimate terms with Saigo, who had won Nariakira's confidence. Though he had compassion for Saigo in exile, he was not disposed to set him at liberty, for he was an irresolute man, adhering to the existing order of things.

Worse still, he had not placed confidence in Okubo's faction, which was then called "Sei-chu-ha" (literally, a group of those who were truly loyal to the Throne). Shimofusa was therefore hated by those belonging to this group.

The way to outwit them was to stand in with Hisamitsu and so the Sei-chu-ha members made friends with Hisamitsu's favorite attendant and with him they informed against the lukewarm attitude of Saemon's faction. Most of the Sei-chu-ha members, young theorists, advocated rallying round Yoshinobu and Lord Echizen in obedience to the intention of the late Nariakira.

Hisamitsu agreed with the Sei-chu-ha. Saemon's faction was driven out and a ministry was to be formed by the Sei-chu-ha. In 1859 the young members of this group, who were Saigo's friends, obtained real power. The time of their unfortunate friend's freedom was drawing near.

The general tendency in the Clan was to demand the recall of the influential exile.

The following memorial was presented to the Lord of the Clan:

"We believe that Gengo Kikuchi who is a worthy master spirit and who therefore was taken into confidence by Go-Sendai-sama (Lord Nariakira), knows his intentions to the smallest detail.

"If he should be so happy as to be set free, we may say respectfully that, to the great advantage of our Clan, he will render so many services as to confirm Your Excellency's intention of adhering even more vigorously to that cause which Go-Sendai-sama advocated.

"It pains us to hear, of all unfavorable rumors, the one that Gengo (Saigo) cannot be pardoned yet, for Saemon-dono's repeated entreaties have failed to persuade your lordship to agree to the release of the exile."

This moving memorial throws light upon the great popularity Saigo had won among his fellow patriots.

Saigo knew nothing of this. He had half resigned himself to his fate.

Freedom

But, all of a sudden, early in March 1862, the Clan orders of release were issued to him.

As soon as he returned home, Okubo and his friends came to sound his views. His opinion was not exactly the same as theirs but between Saemon's and Okubo's. Though he was no conservative, yet he disliked recklessness.

Saigo's opinion was that all should rally round Yoshinobu and Lord Echizen, which was advocated by the Sei-chu-ha. But it seemed truly risky to him for the Satsuma Clan alone to initiate a reform. He would not agree to the opinion of Okubo's party that should an emergency arise they would, under the authority of Word from the Throne, force the Tokugawa Government to appoint Yoshinobu guardian to the Shogun and Lord Echizen to the office of Tairo. He knew full well the impertinence of this opinion. He also could not confide in the present Lord, Hisamitsu.

Sympathizers in every part of the country welcomed the rumors of the Satsuma Lord's coming visit to Kyoto, and moreover, it came to Saigo's knowledge that there were hasty spirits who might take the opportunity to create a disturbance.

But Okubo understood Saigo and he at last succeeded in persuading his friend to take a hand in affairs, pleading that Saigo's absence would lead some to blunder in such an important matter, and that it was extremely desirable for him at least to go up to the capital and keep an eye on things.

Saigo consented, feeling that it was not the time to worry about personal feelings, and he made arrangements to leave Kagoshima before Hisamitsu, and to wait for the Lord and his party at Shimonoseki. He set out from Kagoshima on the 3rd of March.

When he came to Iizuka, Fukuoka Prefecture, he met an express messenger who had been sent to him by Moriyama, who told him to hasten; so he pushed on to Shimonoseki with all speed.

He felt that the situation in Kyoto and nearby districts was that of imminent danger, which called for precaution, and owing to this, even though he had been ordered to wait for Hisamitsu at Shimonoseki, he set out for the Kei-han district (Kyoto, Osaka and neighborhood) without staying at the appointed place.

At Osaka

He was much astonished to see how things stood in Osaka, for those patriots who believed the Satsuma Lord's arrival at Kyoto to be their long awaited opportunity, had gathered at the Imperial Capital and at Osaka from every part of the country. It seemed natural to suppose that something was about to happen.

The atmosphere was that of tension, people were excited, even panic-stricken as if they expected a crisis.

It was in the midst of this excitement that Saigo made his entry into Osaka, and though he avoided company wherever possible, he tried to use every oportunity of meeting those who were reliable and were able to understand his intentions.

Shishido, a Choshu clansman who was in charge of the Clan quarters at Osaka, on hearing of Saigo's arrival called on him and disclosed, in the course of their conversation, that Nagai of Choshu and Jiro Hori of Satsuma were co-operating in taking an active part in the marriage of the Imperial Princess to a subject; and the speaker added that Nagai was such a crafty fellow that those Chosu men who were interested in the cause of the Throne were talking among themselves of putting him to the sword; and that he had received some money, which he was using to insinuate himself into the good graces of Lord Kujo and other Court nobles so as to try to submit the opening of the Ports to Imperial Sanction.

Saigo was furious at hearing this.

Lord Hisamitsu started from Kagoshima, on the sixteenth of March, followed by Toshimichi Okubo and about one thousand followers. When the procession arrived at Shimonoseki, he was extremely offended at Saigo's departure without previous notice and ordered Okubo to go ahead and see what Saigo was doing.

When Okubo reached Osaka, he sent for Saigo at once, and told him of Hisamitsu's indignation.

Okubo never doubted his friend's motives from the first, for he knew well enough what sort of man his friend was. The interview, however, set Okubo's mind at rest.

What frightened Saigo most of all was that there were a great number of people who advocated Nagai's opinion (the union between the Imperial Court and the Shogunate) than he had thought and he became aware of the fact that Nagai had addressed a memorial to the authorities. As he had obtained a copy of this, he decided to see Hisamitsu personally about the matter as he had some suggestions he wished to make to the Lord. So he set out to meet him at Hyogo where Hisamitsu was staying.

On calling at the hotel where Hisamitsu was staying, he met Okubo who gave utterance to his thoughts:

"Lord Hisamitsu has become very angry with you. When I returned here from Fushimi, I heard orders had been issued that you should go back to Satsuma and await further orders there.

"It seems that someone who misunderstood you has spoken ill of you to the Lord. Orders were given yesterday to arrest you. I know that you do not wish to go home to Satsuma, but all is ended. All our labors have come to naught. We must resign ourselves to fate. I am ashamed to follow the Lord up to the Capital, leaving you to go home. So now let us die without hesitation, stabbing each other with our swords. There is no other alternative."

Saigo, of course, did not wish Okubo to keep him company on a journey into the next world.

"What will become of our cause if we two die on the spot? I must obey the Lord. I heartily ask you to serve to the utmost in the cause of the Imperial Throne by serving our Lord."

When Hisamitsu heard of Saigo's arrival at his hotel, he ordered Saigo to be sent to Osaka by ship. Saigo's blood almost boiled with vexation at the treatment, but it taught him how to abide by the inevitable.

As soon as the ship arrived at Yamagawa Harbor, he was ordered to Tokunoshima, an island to the south of Satsuma Peninsula, for the following offences:—

(1) He plotted together with ronin (detached samurai).

(2) He instigated the young and the hot-blooded

(3) He was impudent enough to urge the reverend Lord to stay at Kyoto.

(4) He ran away from Shimonoseki to Osaka.

What a grotesque travesty of his well-meant actions! But he thought he could not but obey Hisamitsu; he had been prepared for it.

It was whilst he was at the port that another unexpected piece of news was brought to him in the shape of a report of trouble at Teradaya.

Teradaya Trouble

Patriots who had set their hearts on Hisamitsu found to their disappointment that he was quite different from the man they had pictured him to be. When this Satsuma Lord entered his Mansion, he gave the following orders to the Clansmen:—

(1) You must not take an active interest in anything without command.

(2) Though an accident may occur, you must not be agitated and must not proceed to the scene unless commanded to do so.

(3) Abstain from drinking.

"Those who infringe the regulations shall be shown no mercy."

On the very day of his arrival at Kyoto, Hisamitsu received an order from the Court to suppress ronin, which ran as follows:

"A rumor of the ronin threatening a plot to rise in revolt has caused the Emperor anxiety. His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to wish Izumi (Hisamitsu) to remain here in the Capital in order to suppress the revolt."

It may easily be imagined how astonished the ronin were at this order. But they were not so faint-hearted as to be frightened into silence by this Satsuma Lord. They were angry on learning that Saigo had been sent home before others were aware of it.

Saigo alone had power to suppress the ronin. This had been the reason why he had left Shimonoseki earlier than the appointed time, and had gone to Hisamitsu's hotel at Hyogo to pay his respects to his Lord. If Saigo had remained, Hisamitsu would not have become subject to the ronin's anger.

The ronin from Satsuma were the first to become incensed, for they had wanted to gain the confidence of their fellows from the other Clans. They, therefore, joined forces with those coming from the other Clans who were interested in their cause, and after consultations, came to the following conclusion:—

That they should travel in company to Fushimi in disguise, steal into Kyoto, and after cutting off the heads of Sakai, the Shoshidai, and Kujo, the Kampaku, carry the two heads to Hisamitsu and compel him to take up their cause.

When this came to Hisamitsu's knowledge, he sent one messenger after another to admonish them, but every messenger was at a loss as to what to do.

The outcome of this was the "Teradaya Trouble," in which the worthy and courageous men of the Satsuma Clan spilt their precious blood for nothing.

Exile in Tokunoshima

Six months had scarcely elapsed since his release from the last exile in Oshima, when, in June 1862, he was again exiled to Tokunoshima, another southern island.

This time he was treated more severely in his imprisonment than he had been at Oshima, but he was the last man to neglect to train his character. He never lost his vigor, no matter what hardships he encountered. He resolved never to give up until death.

Hisamitsu had great influence over the people in the Kansai district without the help of Saigo.

When Hisamitsu went to Yedo as a guard for Shigenori Ohara, an Imperial Messenger, he was able to persuade the Tokugawa to appoint Yoshinobu as an aid to the Shogun, and Lord Echizen as Tairo. He was able to obtain better results than Saigo thought he could.

On September 14, 1862, Hisamitsu, after carrying out his mission of escorting the Imperial Messenger, set out from Yedo in high spirits. At Namamugi, they found in front of them three foreigners on horseback about to cross the procession. Language difficulty kept the foreigners from understanding the meaning of the shouts, and they urged their horses on with an unconcerned air. Narahara, chief of the advance guards, being a very vigorous man, instantly sprang upon them, and two of them he put to the sword. At this horrible sight, the other procession-breaker hurried away. The three unfortunate persons were all English.

The British Legation was extremely angry and entered a strong protest against the Shogunate but to no purpose, the latter shirking their responsibility on the ground that the place of the accident was outside their jurisdiction.

The Legation, learning that there was no alternative but to consult directly with the Satsuma Clan, decided to send their warships to Kagoshima.

(To Be Continued)

Modern Architecture of Japan

Resistance to earthquakes forms the keynote of Japanese architecture, whose traditional form has not changed fundamentally through the ages.

HIDETO KISHIDA
Specially written for The Japan Times and Contemporary Japan

The architecture of Japan has its own peculiarities. Although the onrush of international intercourse has given it a new direction, its original traditional form has not undergone any unnecessary fundamental change.

During the proto-historic period, which starts with the founding of the Japanese Empire and ends in the pre-Buddhist era, the growth of Japanese architecture was quite indigenous. But when in the 13th year (551 A.D.) of the reign of the Emperor Kimmei Buddhism was introduced in the country from Korea together with the temple architecture of China, the indigenous style began to be influenced by continental models.

During the Buddhist art epoch and the subsequent feudal period, the nation developed a typical Oriental architecture absorbing the techniques and patterns of the continent. This means that up to 551 Japan had its own original architecture, and after that, until the Meiji Restoration (1867), the temple architecture of China exercised a significant influence on its evolution.

Thereafter, with the establishment of international relations, the assimilation of Western architecture became quite a natural tendency, and this inclination ushered in the period of modern architecture of Japan, which today posseses an international trait amidst its long-standing Oriental character.

Feudal Architecture

Feudal Japanese architecture has been classified as the so-called "Japanese style" architecture because of its peculiar constructional style. Strictly speaking, however, it has to be admitted that it is not wholly Japanese, especially when Chinese and other foreign elements had been assimilated into it.

The noteworthy fact, however, is that such assimilation was so nationalized that Japanese architecture made its progress as such quite unmolested by foreign infusion.

The instances of this nationalized style are still visible in certain features of feudal shrines, temples and houses that are extant in the country. On the other hand, the new Japanese buildings have been conveniently altered in minor points to meet the needs of present-day life, while their principal features still retain the age-old national architectural spirit and form. Therefore, there may be some elements which do not harmonize with our modern way of life.

But since Japan, like any other nation, is strongly attached to its tradition, it is natural that the traditional characteristics of Japanese houses should remain unaffected.

In the Meiji era, not only our social system was reformed, but great many Western systems and methods were nationalized. In fact, Occidental elements and modes of life were incorporated on a grand scale to modernize our entire national fabric within a short time.

This transformation brought about a change in the architecture of Japan, and many European style edifices began to be erected; at the same time, Occidental touches began to find a permanent place in our dwelling-houses.

Meiji Era

Just as in the twelfth year of Temmon (1543) with the introduction of firearms by Portuguese traders the architectural style of Japanese castles and fortresses took a new turn, so with the arrival of Occidental modernism in the Meiji era, European architecture secured a place of its own.

On the whole, however, this imported architecture has not yet been able to supersede the national style, because the latter forms an essential part of the Japanese way of life.

The all-round modernization of Japan caused an industrial expansion which stimulated the erection of modern factory building and all concrete houses, with the result that European style edifices began to be seen in almost all the important places in the country. While Tokyo and Osaka became typical modern cities, Nara and Kyoto still retain the glamor of old Japan.

Then the nation's emergence as a world Power accelerated the harmonious progress of present-day life, and as a consequence, important cities of Japan became somewhat international in character. Even then the Japanese people in their homes have adjusted their modern life with their own way of living, thereby preserving their traditional peculiarities.

The conventional Japanese building is chiefly made of wood. The wall part of it is small, while it has many windows and open spaces through which one can freely come in or go out.

Japan being a virtual woodland, it is natural that wood would be used as the essential material for building houses. Moreover, wood is easier to handle than stone or brick.

Also as earthquakes occur frequently in the country, wooden structures are more desirable, for they are more earthquake-proof than stone or brick buildings. For these reasons, wooden structures have been developed in Japan since early times. Furthermore, this type of structure is found suitable from the viewpoint of climatic conditions, especially when the temperature is quite high in summer and humidity is thick in the rainy season.

Therefore, the houses are built for the purpose of enjoying comfort especially in summer. Care is taken to have as many and large windows as possible. As a protection against torrential rains, tiled or thatched roofs are sloped down with inclines of proper degrees, and for the same purpose wide projection of eaves is indispensable.

In summer this projection of eaves facilitates the opening of windows to have good ventilation even in the heavy rainfall, while in winter eaves do not prevent the projection of sunshine into the room. Hence, it will be observed that the peculiarities of Japanese houses have been derived from practical necessities, and as such, Japan has perfected its own style of architecture.

Motivations

The development of Japanese architecture has been motivated by the aforementioned practical necessities which were strongly felt in the past. Even in modern times, although certain Western patterns and elements have been nationalized, the natural necessities surrounding our daily life have intrinsically not much altered from the traditional way of life.

This is due to the fact that Japanese architecture as a whole has always been consistent with the march of time, having the maintenance of national life as its cardinal objective.

In the post-Meiji years, the most noteworthy thing was the rapid growth of modern cities, accompanied by a great demand for public edifices. As these structures were obviously far more convenient to be modelled after European and American patterns than after the old form of style of Japanese architecture, the introduction of Western architecture in the country ensued.

At that time, however, there was no Japanese architect who had much knowledge of Western architecture, with the result that the services of some English and other Western architects were requisitioned to guide the development of this new art. In the beginning of the Meiji era, there were several foreign specialists who were employed by the Koh-busho (Engineering Department).

Among them were English, French, German and Italian architects. Under their supervision and planning, numerous Government and public buildings, which were urgently needed, were constructed, the materials used being mainly stone and brick.

These structures were similar in style to those which were commonly seen in European countries at that time. While the designs of some of them were Gothic and Renaissance, the rest were the typical examples of the classical style of Europe.

Geographical Factors

The climatic and topographical features of Japan are remarkably different from those of any other country. Consequently, though the arts and features of the West were introduced into this country, they were skillfully blended with things Japanese, and thus the deep-rooted peculiar aspects of our national life were not surrendered.

Therefore, the introduction of Western architecture, instead of being a mere transplantation, became a harmoniously assimilated part of Japanese architecture, which, receiving new impetus from that assimilation, developed in a new national form. This proves that in Japan the modern architecture has its own characteristics which befit the nature and the life of the people.

In the tenth year of Meiji (1877) Dr. Josiah Conder, an English architect, was employed by the Koh-busho as a technician and engineer. He was also appointed a lecturer on architecture in the Tokyo College of Engineering.

As he was the first foreigner to be assigned to this kind of task, he greatly assisted the architectural world of Japan to acquire a systematic knowledge of western architecture. After severing his official connections in 1882, he remained in Japan for a long time and designed the construction of a number of Western style buildings, and thus, he popularized the English Gothic style of brick masonry.

Under his instruction and guidance, four Japanese students for the first time graduated from the Engineering College, which in 1879 was made a department of the Tokyo Imperial University. Among these graduates were Kingo Tatsuno, Tatsuzo Sone and Toyu Katayama.

Later on, all of them occupied prominent positions in the architectural field of Japan. Dr. Kingo Tatsuno particularly became famous by making a series of worthy contributions.

Although it was Dr. Conder who popularized Western architecture in Japan, it was Dr. Tatsuno, his disciple, who later shaped the future development of modern architecture in the country. By becoming a noted authority, Dr. Tatsuno from the beginning of the Meiji era to the end of the Taisho era labored hard and laid the foundation for the rapid progress of modern architecture, voluminous instances of which are seen today.

About the twentieth year of Meiji (1887) when the plan of the Diet building was being drawn, two German architects, Ende and Bockmann, were invited by our Government to design and superintend the erection of Parliament and Government buildings in Tokyo. At their suggestion, a number of young Japanese architects were sent to Germany to study the German building system.

In this manner the German style of architecture was assimilated. Because of this, most of the public and Government buildings erected during the first decade of the Meiji era were designed by foreign architects.

Great Earthquake

The great earthquake which occurred in the Mino and Owari districts in the twenty-fourth year of Meiji (1891) imposed many important problems on the Japanese architects. The lessons learnt from it were, firstly that stone and brick structures of Western style were not strong enough to withstand earthquake shocks and tremors, and secondly that ordinary Japanese style buildings did not possess sufficient resistance capacity.

Consequently, the architects began to devise new methods to construct earthquake-proof structures, and to that end they thought that the building of reinforced concrete houses was desirable.

In the meantime, the Japanese architects themselves began to be conscious of the fact that considering the climatic conditions of the country and the nature of Japanese soil and the mode of Japanese life, mere imitation of Western designs would never enable the upsurgence of true Japanese houses to suit the requirements of modern times.

They also began to realize that reproductions of the styles introduced by the Western architects, such as the Classic, Gothic and Renaissance styles, would not harmonize with the taste and temperament of the Japanese people, and that these patterns must be reshaped to present them in Japanese forms as much as practicable. Because of this realization, the modern architecture of Japan subsequently emerged in a new national form.

Toward the close of the Meiji era, American steel-frame and German ferro-concrete structures were newly introduced in our country. The use of iron and cement as the two essential materials for building houses has been a phenomenon known to the world since the latter part of the nineteenth century.

But mainly owing to economic reasons steel-frame and ferro-concrete structures did not make a rapid headway. On the other hand, Japan considered these kinds of buildings preferable, for they were found earthquake-proof to a great extent. Hence their popularity in our country.

Severe Trial

The 1923 earthquake which devastated Tokyo and Yokohama was also a great and severe trial to the newly developed Japanese architecture. It was on this occasion, too, that the American light steel-frame structures were found to be unsafe during severe heavings. Consequently, after the seismic calamity all large private and public edifices began to be constructed by combining the methods of ferro-concrete and strongest steel-frame structures.

If the steel-frame structure which denotes the American skyscraper can be called "light construction," the new Japanese combined structure can be rightly classified as "heavy construction," which is safer during earthquakes and possesses greater resistibility than any other kind of construction.

According to a foreign author, "the Japanese house is made of wood, bamboo and paper." Factually speaking, however, it is not appropriate as a general remark on the present-day architecture of Japan, particularly when there are numerous reinforced concrete buildings.

This observation may be correct when it is applied only to those purely Japanese style structures. Nevertheless, it is true that our people have lived in wooden houses from ancient times, and that the majority of them still reside in houses made of "wood, bamboo and paper."

But that criterion does not signify the specialities of our modern architecture. Considering the frequency of fire, one may well think it short of prudence to live in so inflamable houses; yet it would be more dangerous to reside in ordinary stone or brick buildings which have less power of resistance against earthquakes than the former ones.

The wooden frame structure is theoretically similar to that of the steel-frame one, and, therefore, if it could be made more earthquake-proof, it would be an ideal dwelling place. It seems that for such a purpose reinforced concrete structures are the best.

In a word it can be said that the modern architecture of Japan is based on "heavy construction;" but out of taste and sentiment it is our desire to present it with as light and cheerful designs as possible. Although there are a number of old temples in our country whose construction is heavy and complicated, it is a fact that simplicity and perspicuity are the main features of Japanese architecture, as well as of any other branch of Japanese art.

It may be noted that all the heavy and complicated designs and decorations which are found in some of the historic Japanese buildings and temples are of foreign origin, that is, they were mainly introduced from the Chinese continent.

Art Movement

Stimulated by the new art movement advocated by William Morris, the English art critic and socialist, a movement for new architecture appeared in Europe. This enabled the growth of L'Art Nouveau in France which finally resulted in the Secession Movement, and it spread like a prairie fire into Austria and Germany.

The modern architecture of Japan at its initial stage was directly and indirectly influenced by these European tendencies. Therefore, though the age of modern architecture of Japan started much later than in Europe, its conditions were same as in European countries and America. Moreover, the old formative arts of Japan supplied a new incentive to Western artists.

As a sequel it became obvious that both Japanese and Western architects should endeavor their best to evolve a new architecture. In Japan such efforts gave birth to a modern architecture.

We, as modern architects, are of the opinion that "modern architecture must be exclusively modern, and that it should not have any superficies of the past." Under the present circumstances, it appears that this view should be borne in mind by the architects of the East and West to develop a new architecture.

Fundamental Factors

In this regard, it would be significant to recognize the fact that architecture and its development are fundamentally controlled by climatic conditions, topographical features and the mode of life of a nation. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to conclude that Japanese architecture can always be similar in form and structure to that of the West.

The Japanese architects are now doing their best to retain the Japanese spirit and other national peculiarities in the modern architecture of the country. If there is a similarity between the modern Japanese structure and the Western one, it is because that modernity has become indissolubly common to the East and West.

If there is anything different between them, it is because there are topographical and racial dissimilarities between the Orient and the Occident. Viewing the modern architecture of Japan in this light, it can be reasonably said that the modern buildings in our country are representative of our modern life. This again proves that our modern architecture is an essential part of our national architecture.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for Workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10 a.m.

Saturday
— Morning —

5:30 "The Impression of the Morning of December 8, 1941"; News; Music.
6:00 Nationwide Radio Exercise; Osaka Broadcasting Chorus.
6:30 "Kimigayo," National Anthem; Reading of "The Imperial Rescript"; "Observing the Imperial Rescript," by Premier General Hideki Tojo. (Phonofilm); Talk on "Discipline," by Kenichi Kodaira of the I.R.A.A.; Recital of Patriotic Poem by Announcer Wada; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; "Patriotic March," and other Wind Music.
8:00 Summer National School Hour: Talk, "Be Strong and Bright," by Vice-Admiral Shigeo Uemura; "The Fine Soldier," and "The Pacific Ocean March," by Tokyo City National School Teachers' Orchestra; Song Exercise, "Go on Little Nation," by Naotada Akizuki.
9:00 Wartime Life Hour; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Monologue, "Early Rising and Morning-Glory," by Momoyo Yamaguchi.
11:00 Special Summer Lecture on Education: "The War of Greater East Asia and Teachers' Mental Attitudes," by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Japan Broadcasting Chorus: "The Song of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day," "Patriotic March," "Tekiwa Ikuman," "The Warship," "Umi Yukaba," "The Special Attack Flotilla," "The Army Song of the War of Greater East Asia," "The Navy Song of the War of Greater East Asia," and "Rising Sun Flag in South Seas."
2:30 Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Music, "We Are Children of the Sea."
6:50 Local News.
7:30 Lecture; National Chorus: "Rising Sun Flag in South Seas."
8:00 Samurai Story Telling, by Teijo Ichiryusai; Short Drama "The Song of Beaches," by Yo Shiomi, Haruko Sugimura, Sachiko Chiba and Takeshi Kitazawa.
9:00 News; War Songs of Japan, Germany and Italy, by Hisao Ito, Ichiro Fujiyama and Retsuko Otani. Accompaniment, by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, conducted by Yuji Koseki.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News; International Broadcast From Rome: Lecture, by Shichiro Ono, Osaka and Tokyo Nichi Nichi Correspondent in Rome; Italian War Songs.

SUMATRA IS MAKING HEALTHY PROGRESS

Economic Activities on Island Fast Being Resumed—Communications Restored

CHINESE COOPERATE FULLY

Measures Being Taken to Increase Rice Supply—Other Crops Produced Aplenty

As told in the report by the economic inspection party which has been to Sumatra of late, the economic reconstruction of that island is showing satisfactory progress; and the island has already taken its first step in a new direction as a link in the chain constituting the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

In only a month after the landing in North Sumatra of the Japanese Forces, perfect peace and order were restored on the island. And under the well-directed guidance of the Japanese authorities, traffic and communications on the island are back to normal, while the economic activities of all inhabitants there are quickly being resumed, indicating the possibility of a great contribution of Greater East Asia.

The sixth largest island in the world, Sumatra is a gigantic natural depot of agricultural products. The island is as large as Japan Proper plus Karafuto and Taiwan, the area being 471,500 square kilometers.

The principal mountain range runs along the western coast of the island, while there is an endless extension of fertile land along the eastern coast. An immense quantity of cocoanut oil, cocoanuts, rubber, tobacco, tea, quinine, coffee, peppermint, hemp, etc. are produced on the large plantations along the eastern coast of the island. As a producing center of these agricultural crops, Sumatra stands next only to Java throughout the southern regions.

No Enemy Troops

As stated at first, peace and order in the island is perfectly maintained thanks to the efforts of the Japanese Forces. At present, there are no enemy troops on the island. The Chinese merchants who were highly anti-Japanese only several months ago are now heartily cooperating with the Imperial Forces. Meantime, the native officials, who have been permitted to retain their positions are executing their respective duties faithfully by way of manifesting their thanks to the Japanese authorities who have shown themselves very kind and lenient toward them.

The roads and bridges which were destroyed by the retreating enemy troops have already been restored by the Imperial Forces who are now engaged in replacing those roads and bridges by new ones for permanent use. The railway between Medan and Kurataja has been harnessed anew, while the bus service around Medan and other cities has been perfectly restored.

The Dutch people in the islands have surrendered to the Imperial Forces, while the natives of the island are very happy at the downfall of the Dutch regime, under which they have long been tormented.

Relative to the supply of provisions, the people of Sumatra are more or less in a state of self-sufficiency, and there is no cause for unrest in this connection.

Sumatra is a prominent producing center of rubber, the annual production, together with that produced in Java reaching about 1,600,000 tons. Part of the equipment for rubber production was either destroyed or taken away by the retreating enemy troops. But, it has been perfectly restored or replaced, and this important industry is now resuming its normal activities.

Products of Sumatra

Sumatra produced about 17,000 tons of tobacco known as the celebrated Deli tobacco.

The production of rice in the island is not sufficient to cover the demand of the natives. But, a little effort on the part of the natives will adjust all matters in this respect. Measures are already being taken to increase the supply of rice.

Tea is another staple product of the island, the annual output being in excess of 10,000 tons.

The cocoanuts of Sumatra were at first imported from Africa. At present, the island is regarded as the biggest producing center of cocoanuts, the annual production reaching 100,000 tons. A substantial portion of the cocoanut oil is used in manufacturing candles, soaps and margarine.

Coffee is cultivated mostly in the mountainous regions. There are about 20,000 chobu of coffee plantations on the island, the annual production reaching about 10,000 tons.

There are several agricultural laboratories on the island, which have been responsible for the guidance of the natives in matters relative to their farm works.

In short, the economic restoration of Sumatra is in progress at a high speed due to the efforts both from within and from without. What is keenly needed in Sumatra is up-to-date technique and excellent chemical knowledge, for the supply of which Japan is required to do its best.

Egg Arrivals Increase

The central egg market recorded the arrival of 2,538 boxes of eggs on Thursday or double the amount of the previous day, and of this total 1,725 boxes will be sold for domestic consumers, 332 boxes for professional users and 481 boxes for preferential consumers, reports the Chugai.

Heavy Haul Ready to Be Tinned

The sea-girt Empire of Japan is blessed with abundant resources of fishes along her coast lines and as a result her people have long been accustomed to the varied tastes of raw, boiled and dried fish. The Japanese people depend a great deal on the nutritious substance obtained from fishes to be used as a build-up for their physique. Above picture shows a fishing boat just back after a successful haul of sardines, which are generally found in swarms of hundreds of thousands beneath the sea surface. It is of no little wonder that these tasty sardines, tinned in Japan, are in great demand and command an extensive market abroad.

ROSY ATMOSPHERE PREVAILS ON MART

Encouraging News in Succession From Overseas Sends Many Wares Up

Reflecting the encouraging overseas news arriving here in succession, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed a broadening atmosphere of rosiness yesterday.

In the long-term section, for example, Mitsubishi Mining jumped ¥2.00, Japan Carbon ¥1.80, Kanegafuchi Industrial and Tokyo Iron Rope ¥1.40 each. At the same time, Kita-Karafuto Oil, Kobe Steel, Hemp Yarn, Nisshin Spinning and Japan Piston stepped up ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section remained stationary as a whole, whereas the spot market recovered a fair degree of activity. As a matter of fact, Kawanami Industrial went forward ¥1.60, Japan Fishery ¥1.20, and Mitsubishi Concern, new, Mitsubishi Steel, old and new, Mitsubishi Trading, old and new, and Japan Optical Industrial rallied more than ¥1.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134,-10, N.Y.K. ¥108,30, its new ¥93.10, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥101.50, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.70, and Osaka Exchange, new ¥72.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	69.3			70.5
Do. new (25)	40.8	u .2	41.2	41.6
Kanegafuchi Spin. (50)				154.4
Do. new (25)	101.9	u .5	102.8	103.5
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)		u .7		109.9
Do. new (37½)	93.8			94.6
O. S. K. (50)			98.0	98.6
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.1	u .2		83.8
Do. new (25)	54.9	u .2	55.4	
Uraga Dock (50)		u .1	88.5	88.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	84.9	u .4	85.2	
Hitachi Works (50)			77.0	75.4
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)				73.7
Japan Piston Ring	80.5	u1.0	80.9	81.7
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.				63.3
Furukawa Ind.	138.2	u .3	94.3	95.1
Mitsubishi Machinery			139.8	139.1
Japan Fat	67.8	d .1		
Japan Nickel	46.2	u .2	46.4	
Japan Carbon	84.4		84.9	86.3
Toyo Ball Bearing			89.0	89.9
Japan Soda	41.8	u .1	42.2	42.4
Japan Oil		u .3	77.6	78.3
Karafuto Oil	57.2	u .4	57.9	58.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	134.2	134.3	134.2	134.1
N. Y. K., old	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.3
N. Y. K., new	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	152.5	152.5	152.5	
Do. new	101.7	101.7	101.5	101.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.6	89.5	89.5	89.7
Osaka Stock, new.	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8
Japan Steel Tube	68.9	69.0	69.0	68.9
Japan Oil	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.9			72.5
Hitachi Works	76.1			76.2
Japan Mining	58.7	58.7	58.6	58.6
Manchurian Ind.	57.9	57.9	57.7	57.7

ASBESTOS FIRM ORGANIZED

Inaugural Meet of ¥1,000,000 Concern to Be Held August 10

The Japan Asbestos Company to be capitalized at ¥1,000,000, having obtained the sanction of the competent authorities for the investment involved, will hold its inaugural meeting at the Greater East Asia Meeting Hall at 10 a.m. August 10 in the presence of representatives of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, says the Nippon Kogyo.

Mr. Arata Ninomiya of the Asano Bussan Kaisha will be appointed President of the new company, which will start activities in September 1.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.1	— .20
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.1	— .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.5	+ .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

Dutch Exploitation In East Asia Told

(Continued from Page 6)

especially—in the middle part of the 19th century. Besides, more numerous Chinese coolies were employed on the transportation and other businesses at Singapore and other places in the South Seas. The treatment accorded these coolies by slave-dealers was so cruel that many of them died of disease or committed suicide on board, and in view of these tragedies, the ships were called "floating hells." It is easy to imagine that the Chinese merchants in the South include many descendants of these Chinese coolies.

Western Influence Out

With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, Western influence has already been driven out of East Asia and the South Seas and the ground has been prepared for the establishment of Asia for the Asiatics. Thus, the Chinese inhabitants in the South have within their grasp the opportunity of sharing in the work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. If they fail to understand the true meaning of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and refuse to sever their connections with the Chungking regime, it is certain that the economic position which they have built after centuries of efforts will be undermined. These Chinese merchants are pioneers in all branches of industry and, as such, they have contributed greatly toward the development of resources of the Southern regions.

Japan's fundamental policy toward the Chinese merchants abroad is to induce them to take part in the work of establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and cooperate with Japan in the spirit of friendship, ever ready to give the necessary protection to all their legitimate activities.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE BODY HOLDS FIRST MASS MEETING

Measures to Be Taken for Those Obliged to Change Vocations Discussed

The Japan Loyal Industrial Service Body, under the auspices of the Commercial National Service Headquarters, held the first mass meeting of the commercial and industrial employes at the Sankaido, Akasaka, Tokyo Wednesday afternoon, with more than 1,000 persons attending including representatives of all its branches in the country, says the Nippon Kogyo.

Following a deliberative study of all questions concerning the measures to be taken for those who have been obliged to give up their businesses or to pick up new jobs due to the change in the situation, they decided to make a representation to the competent authorities urging the necessity to banish from Japan all utilitarian thoughts arising from Anglo-Americanism.

COMPANY TO BOOST CHARCOAL OUTPUT

New Body to Be Created by Ministry to Produce Material On Gigantic Scale

With a view to boosting the production of charcoal to cope with the ever-increasing demand for this fuel for industrial as well as household consumption, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to create a corporation called the Japan Faggot and Charcoal Company, capitalized at ¥10,000,000, according to vernacular papers.

It is understood that this company will be made up of charcoal makers all over the country and the parties now engaged in the transportation and deliveries of this commodity.

This company is expected to formulate a permanent plan to be carried out throughout the country, in regard to the projected production of charcoal on a gigantic scale under its direct management.

The fundamental items of the permanent plan have been revealed as follows:

(1) Production of charcoal and faggots.

(2) Sale and deliveries of products to delivery control organs in the prefectures concerned.

(3) Shipments to other prefectures.

(4) Financial aid to makers.

(5) Any other data required for boosting production of charcoal and faggots.

It is felt that the State-owned forests in various prefectures will be offered for charcoal production, in case of need, for the purpose of extending this line of industry far into remote regions of the country, and that the first-year output is estimated to total approximately 200,000 tons.

RETAIL PRICES FOR JULY INCREASE BY 0.4 PER CENT

Advance Noted as Compared With Figures of Same Period Last Year

The average retail price index in Japan for July stood at 177.0 on the basis of 100 for December 1929, representing a gain of 0.4 per cent as compared with the June index, the Commerce and Industry Ministry revealed, according to a report from Domei.

The July index was an increase of 5.5 per cent as compared with the retail price index for July, 1941, and an increase of 71.7 per cent as compared with the index for June 1937 preceding the outbreak of the China Affair, it was disclosed.

The average July retail price index in 31 principal cities in Japan, including Tokyo, also gained by 0.4 per cent over June, and 5.5 per cent as compared with July, 1941, it was disclosed.

Retail Price Indices in July

	July indices	Inc. compared July, 1941 (Percentages)	Inc. compared June, 1937 (Percentages)
Foodstuffs	165.0	3.3	65.7
Cereals	160.5	1.8	47.4
Vegetables, fruits	187.0	0.2	79.5
Dairy foodstuff products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aquatic foodstuff products	198.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spices, etc.	159.4	8.2	42.2
Clothing materials, personal effects	133.2	7.7	89.8
Fuel	132.4	1.8	35.0
Building materials	221.2	5.0	67.2
Miscellaneous	199.9	15.1	93.9
Total average	177.0	5.5	71.7

Bill Clearings

Aug. 7

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	205,508	142,216
Balance	20,315	25,249

JAPAN LEADS WORLD IN CATCH OF FISHES

More Than 45 Per Cent of World's Haul Accounted for By This Country

In a short but interesting review of Japan's fishing activities, the East Asia Economic and Trade News describes the worldwide activities of the sturdy seafaring Japanese fishermen. The article is reproduced below:

One third of the world's total catch of fish represents the activity of Japanese fishermen having their bases in the country. The total amount of catch in the world for 1937 is estimated at about 15.1 million tons, of which 5.6 million tons were accounted for by Japan's fishermen, whose sphere of activity ranged from the Bering and Okhotsk Seas in the north to the Southern Pacific off Australia and New Zealand in the south; and advancing beyond Malaya to the Indian Ocean. Japanese fishermen have been active over approximately a third of the world's fishery ground, and, except for the whalers of a few other countries working in the Antarctic Ocean, fishermen of this country have no peers in the width of their field of activity.

In these vast fishing grounds, Japanese engage in all manners of fishing; they go out to the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans in pursuit of whales. The wonder is that the Japanese fishing boats engaged in active fishery over thousands of miles of waters have all their bases in this country. In fact, Japan is far ahead of other countries in her fishing industry, with the United States coming second with an annual catch of 2 million tons which, however, is no more than 36 per cent of that of this country. Then follow Russia and China, each with about 1.3 million tons, or something less than 25 per cent.

Fishing Emigrants

In addition to those engaged in fishing with their bases in their homeland, one has to take into consideration Japanese fishermen, or, as they are often called, fishing emigrants with their bases of activity abroad. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there were nearly 10,000 of these adventurous fishermen, namely, about 4,000 in the Philippines, East Indies and Malaya, and about 3,600 in Hawaii and the western coast of North America, besides a goodly number of them along the Maritime Provinces, Kamchatka, South America and the eastern coast of Africa. When the fish caught by these people is taken into account, the total catch by Japanese fishermen will probably reach well over 45 per cent of the world's catch.

By virtue of traditional skill and unique training, and being a seafaring people with a strong attachment to the sea, Japanese fishermen have a peculiar knack in the trade which is rarely possessed by people of other countries. Hence, the remarkable advance of Japanese fisheries. Wherever fishermen of this country are found, in the South Seas, in Africa or in South America, they are sure to catch more than their competitors. The present War has greatly enhanced the sphere of activity of the Japanese Navy, to the amazement of the entire world, and it is highly gratifying to remember that Japanese fishing people have long been going back and forth these very waters carrying on their daily trade.

Is Indispensable Factor

Consisting of a narrow, mountainous stretch of land, this country is not fit for stock-raising business, but the wonderful development of fisheries amply makes up for any lack in animal foodstuffs. Thus, the growth of fisheries has been, and is, an indispensable factor in the national economy of the country, and for this reason the industry has been brought to the thriving condition that one finds it today. The result is that, besides meeting internal requirements, marine products are exported to other countries, the value of the exports being maintained even in a lean year considerably over 100 million yen.

The recent development of processing works on these marine products has now stood the country in good stead. For instance, the processing on the skin of whales, sharks and others has served more than to make up for the want for hide and leather. Today the output of these substitute materials rises to great quantities, scarcely imagined before.

On the uses of fish-oil, and of whale-oil in particular, it is hardly necessary to dwell here. Suffice it to mention that these oils are used extensively in the manufacture of soap, margarine, paints, and so forth. After the oil is taken, what is left over would make an excellent fodder in the shape of fish-meal, or a valuable fertilizer in the form of fish-cakes. Considering the enormous amount of the catch, the value of these substances are proportionately large. Such extensive and manifold uses of fish in this country means a complete utilization of the inexhaustible wealth in the sea.

Along the endless coastlines of the continents and the numerous islands, there lie what one may call virgin grounds for fisheries, and the development of these natural resources by Japanese fishermen should bring untold wealth to this country. Already too many people are working on the waters along the mainland wide enough though these are, and they are urged and, in fact, are bound to venture out to the new grounds that invite them.

Now that the War of Greater East Asia has brought vast seas under the sway of Japan, the country's fisheries are placed in a position further to exploit the infinite stores under-sea of foodstuffs and essential materials to enable the people of the Co-Prosperity Sphere to live more abundantly.

Magazine Analyzes Financial Character Of Industrial Equipment Corporation

It will be remembered that vigorous discussions ensued between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Finance Ministry soon after the creation of the Industrial Equipment Corporation was decided upon during the latter half of last year, over the question of its financial character, offering a rather hard problem for our economic circles in general to solve. No definite solution of it has as yet been made till today. During this time the pros and cons of the matter must have been studied carefully among the parties concerned.

"Of course the mission of the Industrial Equipment Corporation differs in its nature fundamentally from that of the ordinary banking organs," says an article in the August 1 issue of the Diamond, after quoting the provisions of the Industrial Equipment Corporation Law, regulating the lines of business of the Corporation, which read:

(1) Construction and purchase of equipment for vital industries of the nation which are markedly difficult to construct or maintain.

(2) Loaning, contribution or sale of equipment acquired under the preceding provision.

(3) Sale and purchase as well as maintenance of non-working and idle equipment.

(4) Extension of good offices for the utilization of non-working and idle equipment.

(5) Enterprises pertaining to any of the lines of business set forth under the preceding provisions.

The article in the Diamond runs substantially as follows, apparently in an effort to throw some light on the solution of this long-pending problem:

The "loaning" or "contribution" refers directly to the equipment itself or material capital, but does not make moneyed capital its object. Therefore, the "loaning" or "contribution" in this case cannot be construed as a financial transaction.

Bears Financial Character

Notwithstanding this, it is undeniable that, as a matter of practice, the business of the Corporation bears a financial character to a remarkable degree and includes many elements similar to financial business.

Theoretically, the Equipment Corporation is to attend directly to the construction or maintenance of industrial equipment, but in actual practice the work of construction or maintenance is placed in the hands of the enterpriser and, consequently, there is little difference in substance if the Corporation raised the necessary funds and gave them to the enterpriser.

The Corporation provides funds necessary for the construction of equipment to the enterpriser, who personally attends to the completion of the equipment, after which the equipment thus constructed is loaned or contributed to the enterpriser in question. Substantially, therefore, this is equivalent to the Corporation raising funds, with which the enterpriser completes industrial equipment he is in need of and puts it into operation forthwith.

Legally speaking, the contract which will be concluded between the Corporation and the enterpriser is not an agreement of loan for consumption, but an agreement for work relative to the construction of industrial equipment before the construction is completed, and a lease for the equipment in question after the construction is finished. However, the financial function differs very little, in spite of such legal divergence, from financial transactions. That is to say, it cannot be denied that the principle lines of business of the Equipment Corporation partakes much of a financial character.

Activities Differ

In the light of the above circumstances, it is only natural that the Corporation should come into close contact with the money market in some form or other—competition or redundancy, for instance. However, the objects which the Corporation will have in mind do not belong to the sphere of activities of the banking organs in general. It aims at the construction and maintenance of industrial equipment for industries which, although apparently dangerous or unprofitable in nature under private management, are urgently important in the interests of the State. Such a peculiar field is what the banking organs in general particularly desire to keep at a respectful distance, which very fact has prompted the establishment of the Corporation to fill up the gap in financial facilities. In other words, the two organs in their mutual relationship are rather interdependent. Consequently, the advance of the Corporation into this particular field of business does not necessarily affect other ordinary banking organs in any way, or rather they may feel it even convenient. The single exception, however, may be the Industrial Bank of Japan, with whom the Corporation may find it inevitable to enter into more or less competition or friction, but this is a problem not sufficiently important to be taken up here.

Quasi-Financial Nature

However, since the establishment of the Wartime Financing Bank this year, the quasi-financial character of the Corporation has come to vie with the business of the former.

In view of the inevitability of the business of the Corporation wearing the character of a banking organ, the Commerce and Industry Ministry when it originally drew up the establishment of the Corporation attempted to include the financing function among the items of business to be taken care of by the Corporation. This however, gave rise to serious disputes between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Finance Ministry, and finally the Corporation was brought into being as an organ exclusively interested in material equipment minus all affairs relative to monetary accommodation.

In view of the fact that both the Corporation and the Wartime Financing Bank have as their business objects vital industries of the nation, and such industries as hold inactive and idle equipment, the fields of their principal business which they have in view may safely be said to be common. They both are identical with each other in that they are ready to extend their assistance and cooperation to any enterprise which though precarious under private management and liable to be rejected by the general public on account of the difficulty of having to make both ends meet, constitutes an industry urgently important to the State.

(To Be Continued)

Tea Aggregates 10,000 Kan

The tea market in Shizuoka on Thursday saw the arrival of the second and third harvest tea aggregating 10,000 kan, whereas the qualities ranged from No. 2 and No. 3 grades. Quotations stood at ¥10.00 per kan for No. 2 grade and from ¥8.00 to ¥9.00 per kan for No. 3 grade, according to the Chugai.

LIGHT METAL CONTROL BODY TO BE ORGANIZED SHORTLY

Inaugural Meeting on Monday—Viscount Ogochi May Be Elected Chairman

The Commerce and Industry Ministry on Thursday ordered the parties concerned to organize the Light Metal Control Association, and simultaneously appointed the promoters and the prospective members of the association as well as its chairman, reports the Chugai.

It is learned, according to the paper, that the Teikoku Light Metal Control Corporation and 34 other companies under this corporation have been appointed members of the association and that Viscount Masatoshi Ogochi, president of the Riken Metallic Concern and 11 other persons have been elected promoters.

The paper goes on to reveal that the promoters will hold their first meeting next Monday to discuss all necessary preparations relative to the organization of the new association to be set-up not later than the end of September and that Viscount Ogochi will in all probability assume the chairmanship of the association.

According to the provisions of the relative ordinance promulgated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, continues the paper, parties engaged in the production and sale of aluminium, alumina, magnesium, artificial cryolite and aluminium fluoride, as well as parties engaged in the sale of aluminium scrap, magnesium scrap, bauxite and alumina rock, will be placed under the control of the new association.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1942

We and Our Enemies After Eight Months

As Japan observes the Imperial Rescript Day commemorating the ninth month since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it is most heartening to observe that Japan still continues to increase her dominant position over her enemies. From the very first day of the war when the Japanese Forces dramatically demonstrated their superiority at Pearl Harbor until today, Japan has constantly maintained the upper hand over the United States and Britain. The latest reports from the fighting areas and from the home fronts of both sides reveal this condition to be true.

On the fighting front, the latest significant news is that the Japanese Naval Forces have occupied islands of great strategic importance in the Arafura Sea. Aru, Kei, and Tanimber Islands, lying between New Guinea and the Australian mainland, are acquisitions of the greatest significance as a perusal of their location with respect to neighboring areas of fighting will readily indicate. The establishment of Japanese power at this place and at this time proves that the Japanese Forces after eight full months of the war still retain the initiative and are still on the offensive. And this despite the fact that all the major objectives envisaged at the outbreak of the war have all been captured weeks ago. It means that there is no limit to attacking power of the indomitable Japanese Forces.

In contrast, our enemies, despite their loud boasts, have been able to do nothing at all. They still talk of winning back their lost territories, but they keep on losing more. They make promises to each other about establishing a second front, but the second front never materializes. They talk of their inevitable victory because of their potential productive power, but that productive power continues to remain merely potential and not actual.

The news from America's home front reveals how helpless the productive efforts of the United States really are. For instance, some time ago, the United States Government for the first time reluctantly confessed that the Axis sinkings of Allied ships so exceeded the capacity of Allied shipyards to make good the losses that both the imports and exports of the United States would henceforth have to be restricted to absolutely essential military goods. What this policy means to the program of aid to England and the Soviet Union can well be imagined.

To lend emphasis to the shipping shortage is the news that shipyards in New Orleans and steel mills in Detroit have had to shut down because of lack of materials. On the basis of the idea that planes require less material and are quicker to build, the Americans for several weeks now have been toying with a scheme of building fleets of transport planes of a special design to carry supplies overseas. But after much blatant publicity in the typical American manner, the scheme has been dropped. The reason was that the United States could not spare enough materials for even this project, nor could the airplane manufacturing industry be reshaped to handle this special type of planes.

Now the latest news is that Lieutenant-General Arnold, head of the United States Army Air Corps, has revealed to the Senate Sub-committee on Military Affairs that a substantial percentage of multi-engined bombers of the United States army are now being diverted to transport duty and that in the months to come an even greater proportion of the bombers will be so used. This information means that the problem of transportation, the problem of supply, the problem of production, are all so serious that the United States is being forced to curtail its fighting strength in order to maintain her service of supplies. The function of the service of supplies is, of course, to sustain the fighting forces. But when the fighting forces have to be drained to save the service of supplies from collapse, the situation must be critical indeed.

In the light of such a situation, it is no wonder that the long-heralded future offensive of the United States remains just as remote as ever. It is no wonder that the Japanese Forces continue to retain the initiative and to extend their field of operations. The great productive power of the United States remains as much a myth as the fighting power of that country. Eight months of the war have been completed, and the general strategic situation remains more favorable for Japan than ever.

Eyes on India

The eyes of the world are on India today. With the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress meeting at Bombay now, the greatest decision of several centuries in the history of that country is pending. Whether India in the near future will realize her destiny as a great nation or whether she will choose to remain an abject serf of Britain may even now be in the balance, or perhaps the decision has already been made within the course of minutes. In any case, now is one of the great moments of history which occur in the experience of only a few generations.

It is obvious that Britain realizes full well the importance of that decision. The schemes to which she is resorting prove how desperate she is. She has flooded the world with calumnies designed to discredit great Indian leaders like Gandhi and Nehru. She has incited servile Indian underlings to carp against the wisdom of a recognized representative body like the Congress Party. She has resorted to the old melodramatic trick of staging a raid on Congress headquarters and purporting to discover a document which allegedly incriminates Gandhi. She has caused American newspapers to direct a torrent of criticism against the Indian leaders. And finally she has given blunt notice that she will not agree to the Indian wishes, that she will respond with armed force if the Indians persist in their demand for independence. The stage is set for an ugly struggle. Will the Indians submit to this browbeating, or will they defy the tyrant?

Britain in her nefarious propaganda tries to picture Japan as having sinister designs upon India. Japan does have great interest in India, it is true, but there is nothing sinister. The interest is but a most natural one. In the first place, the Japanese, as Asiatics, are most anxious to see that the welfare of all other Asiatics is attained. India, an historical center of Asiatic culture, naturally excites the emotions of the Japanese. Japan is furthermore at war with Britain and America, and any enemy of Britain, any victim of Anglo-American oppression, is a friend and ally of Japan. Japan naturally feels a concern for India who has for so long been a victim of British tyranny.

Finally, as a logical military consideration, Japan must attack Anglo-American military power wherever it is based. Far from the British army being an element of India's defense, the presence of the British army will inevitably invite Japanese attack. An India free from the British army, far from being endangered, will find herself exempt and immune from war. Which it will be is naturally a subject of interest for Japan. There can be nothing sinister in this; it is a legitimate interest in the common and inextricably interwoven destiny of India and Japan.

Thus it is that the world in general and Japan in particular is watching India today. The destiny of Britain, and the happiness of the 350,000,000 people of India hang in the balance.

Chivalry Is Indigenous to Japan

Chivalry is a flower no less indigenous to the soil of Japan than its emblem, the cherry blossom; nor is it a dried-up specimen of an antique virtue preserved in the herbarium of our history. It is still a living object of power and beauty among us; and if it assumes no tangible shape or form, it not the less scents the moral atmosphere, and makes us aware that we are still under its potent spell. The conditions of society which brought it forth and nourished it have long disappeared; but as those far-off stars which once were and are not, still continue to shed their rays upon us, so the light of chivalry, which was a child of feudalism, still illuminates our moral path, surviving its mother institution. (Extract from "Bushido, The Soul of Japan" by Inazo Nitobe.)

A Year Ago Today

August 8, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China was deeply confident that by virtue of the Japan-French Joint Alliance, peace in East Asia will be greatly promoted. Regarding Anglo-American propaganda directed against the context of this treaty, the Governor-General said: "They have directly nothing to do with the joint defense agreement which has been concluded between Japan and France." To Chiang who had been concentrating his forces on the Indo-China border, the Governor-General came out point blank and told him: "The French Indo-China forces are fully prepared."

* * *

Ko Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Board of Information took Foreign Minister Anthony Eden to task today at his press conference. In regard to the statement made by the unctuous British Minister that the British had no designs on Thailand, Ko Ishii asked bluntly: Why are the British forces being concentrated in Malaya? This rhetorical question seemed to require no answer. It was obvious that the British were attempting to intimidate the people of Thailand by the force of arms.

VARIOUS ISSUES ARISING UNDER CONTROLLED ECONOMY AIRED

Increase in Taxation Does Not Stop Expansion of National Savings, States Writer

By TOKUZO AOKI
(From the Zaisei)

Does finance influence economy or does economy influence finance? Many people are now of the opinion that at the time of liberal economy it was economy that influenced finance but that under controlled economy it is finance that influences economy.

Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, David Ricardo and other orthodox economists of England held that there was no need for financiers to pay much attention to the measures of the State. Thinking it a shame to receive subsidies from the Government the English financiers wanted to develop their enterprises by their own efforts. It was, therefore, quite natural that they should be indifferent to the policies of the State.

In the field of finance, taxation alone received much interest in England. In his "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" David Ricardo treats the two phases of finance with the same emphasis. emphasis on taxation alone clearly shows the national characteristics of John Bull who believes in liberal economy. For the imposition of tax means an added income to the State but also means an outlay by the individual nationals. While the Englishmen are not interested in the figures of their country's expenditure or in the amounts of bonds issued they can not remain indifferent to what kind of tax their country is going to levy upon them. This is the reason why the study of taxation was taken up early in England. An English philosopher who had advocated "greatest good for the greatest number of people" defined tax as "the price with which to buy security." This statement also serves to illustrate the characteristics of the English people.

Finance vs. Economy

Finance has much to do with collecting and spending money in the execution of the State's national measures. In order to bring any major war to its successful consummation a country needs people, material and money. Sometimes governments produce materials and sometimes they buy them from the people who have produced them. In either case it needs a large amount of money. Every one is aware of the fact that a nation usually meets her large expenditure for executing her war largely by issuing bonds, depending little on tax. What I should like to point out is that there is a tendency whereby finance is influencing economy.

Although it has been the practice to fix official prices on many articles and to put a stop to the violation of these official prices and the black market dealing, still prices will rise just the same. Soaring of prices is accelerated by the revision of official prices which are often carried out. This sky-rocketing of prices is the result of increase in demand. Increase in demand is brought about by the growth of purchasing power; the growth of purchasing power is ascribable to the expansion of currency; the expansion of currency is due to the absorption of large amounts of national bonds by banks; the acceptance of a large part of the national bonds by the central bank means the development of the finance. So you will agree with me, I have no doubt, that the increase in prices is the result of nothing but the expansion of the State's finance. This is an illustration of the case of finance influencing economy.

Consumption and Production

This question must be dealt with from the view-point of materials for military purpose and that of materials for non-military purpose. War means a big consumption and a great destruction. After destruction comes rehabilitation or reconstruction for which large quantities of materials are necessary. In order to win any large war, production of materials for military use must be increased. However with only a limited number of people it is quite natural that the output of materials for non-military purpose must decline. This is the reason why the production of materials for non-military use is on the decrease at the present time when great emphasis is put on the importance of expansion of productivity. Especially is this the case when a limited number of people is engaged in not production but warfare. In short the decline in the supply of daily necessities and materials for non-military use is brought about as the result of increase in the supply of materials for warfare. The increase in the supply of materials for warfare always leads to an expansion of a State's finance whether the government produces them or whether it buys them from the people who have produced them. So you see here an expansion of a State's finance influencing national economy.

Now as to the increase in demand which is the second reason for the scarcity of materials. The increase in demand is caused by the increase in purchasing power. The increase in purchasing power is the result of expansion of currency which in turn is the consequence of acceptance of national bonds by a central bank. Here again you will notice that it is the finance of a country that influences her economy as we have seen in the case of causes for the increase in prices.

Taxation and Economy

Some of the interesting problems that draws our attention is the relationship between taxation and economy. What influence does taxation exercise on production? Does the increase in taxation hinder production or not? In order to study these problems it is necessary that we analyze the following questions: (1.) What influence does taxation have upon the ability of the people to work? (2.) What influence does taxation have upon the ability of the people to save money? (3.) What influence does taxation have upon the desire of the people to work? (4.) What influence does taxation have upon the desire of the people to save money?

The ability of the people to work is reduced by taxation. There is, therefore, sound reason against the imposition of tax upon the comparatively poor people. If tax were imposed upon the comparatively poor people their standard of living must be lowered. The lowering of the standard of living must necessarily hinder their efficiency. So imposition of tax in this case has bad effect on the growth of productivity.

It is only upon the poor class of people that taxation reduces the capacity to work. Upon the people of great income, however, taxation has no power to reduce their ability to work. Unless highly skillful technicians maintain comparatively high standard of living their efficiency declines but free laborers can keep up their efficiency in spite of the fact that they enjoy comparatively low standard of living.

It is generally supposed that taxation hinders the desire of the people to work and save money. But when examined closely you will come to think otherwise.

No Reduction in Output

Increase in tax does not always bring about reduction in output. Those who have families to support and those who want to save certain amounts of money by a certain date in the future are usually obliged to work harder than before the increase in tax was effected.

There are, however, other people who not being content with their present moderate standard of living, who want to live more luxurious lives than other people. This comes from vanity. There is a story to the effect that Andrew Carnegie once hired four chauffeurs just because he had learned that Mr. Astor who happened to live on the other side of the street was employing three chauffeurs. He who said that man is an animal of vanity is right. Man can hardly give up vanity despite the increase in taxation. It cannot be said that the increase in taxation prevents people of large income from wanting to work and save money. In this case the rise in tax does not hinder production.

At a time of business depression they made it a rule to attribute the depression to the imposition of heavy tax. Some people who paid tax willingly at the time of boom complain about the tax in time of depression.

When the tendency to rise in the savings accounts of the people stopped recently in Japan, many financiers attributed the cause to the heavy taxation. They insisted that in order to boost the savings accounts it was absolutely necessary to lighten the burden of tax. But the rise in the rate of taxation does not always serve to stagger the increasing rate of national savings accounts.

The success of controlled economy depends on the cooperation of the people with national policies. The greatest stumbling-block to the successful execution of controlled economy is the attempt on the part of a majority of the people to try to criticize, rap or point out the mistakes or errors of the State in a vain effort to show off their superiority.

Off on a Raid

Chapter II

A naval air squadron led by Captain Yoshiyuki Kame departed from a carrier-base on a bombing raid on Soochow.

It was a gloomy day in August 1937, as dark clouds hung heavily over the Yangtze horizon as they usually do in mid-summer, making visibility almost impossible.

As the squadron of "Naval Eagles" droned through these heavy clouds, Captain Kame found it impossible to continue toward Soochow so he notified his squadron to change its direction and follow him. But the pea-soup fog increased in density with each kilometer, making it impossible for all the planes to keep up with their leader as three eventually meandered away unknowingly from their comrades.

Despite these unfavorable weather conditions, the years of earnest training plus cool-headedness enabled these naval airmen to perform their duty before returning to their carrier-base.

After flying blindly for some time, the aircraft manned by Privates Kenzo Nakagoshi and Saneo Imamura suddenly dropped their altitude and found themselves over the famous Chiaoze airfield in Hangchow.

Private Nakagoshi called the attention of the other two planes and just as they were preparing to raid the airdrome in unison, a galaxy of enemy planes rose to intercept them.

In the ensuing dog-fight, the Japanese naval craft succeeded in shooting down one Curtiss-Hawk and one Northrop fighter plane while Private Nakagoshi and Private Imamura forced down one Curtiss "Shrike."

Deadly Accurate

The dead-eye accuracy of the Japanese fliers must have sent cold chills up and down the enemy's spinal column as they immediately put to flight.

Now that the way was clear, the Japanese naval pilots, braving a sporadic shower of anti-aircraft fire, bombed runways, installations, hangars, barracks and other military objectives with comparative ease besides setting ablaze several planes roosting in front of the hangars.

Thus, having fulfilled their objective, the three "Naval Eagles" eyed their aerial maps, their compasses and set their course back to their carrier-base, with Privates Nakagoshi and Imamura bringing up the rear since they made a final checkup to reconnoiter their results.

But before Private Nakagoshi could catch up with his comrades, Private Imamura called his attention to a speedy Curtiss-Hawk tailing close behind.

A Japanese "Naval Eagle" never shows its tail to the enemy so Private Nakagoshi went into a nose-dive, then banked his craft and prepared to meet the enemy within close range.

The two planes roared into a terrific dog-fight, both with their machine-guns fully ablaze. Seconds seemed like minutes as the two birds maneuvered in the heavy sky.

Engine Goes Dead

Then like a flash of lightning, one of the enemy's machine-gun shots hit the cylinder of Private Nakagoshi's engine. The engine went dead. Then the plane began to drop like a helpless water-fowl with its precious wings clipped. Slow at first, then faster and faster as it gained momentum.

Meanwhile, Private Nakagoshi coolly working against time, toyed with the controls in hopes that something might happen to give them another chance at the enemy.

Two hundred meters from the ground it did happen. The Japanese deities were with them because the aircraft's engine began to spit and sputter again. Private Nakagoshi gunned the throttle. Gradually the plane crawled out of its dive but all along the Curtiss-Hawk, hotly pursuing ready for the kill, had been pouring hot lead into the crippled plane.

Just as the plane regained consciousness, four enemy bullets pierced the left shoulder of Private Nakagoshi. He lost temporary control but gritting his teeth he swung the aircraft to accept the Curtiss-Hawk's challenge; all the while Private Imamura stuck to his machine-gun, giving all he had.

Already the enemy's continued barking shells had inflicted 60 tell-tale holes on the Japanese plane. Still the "Naval Eagle" tenaciously clung on and fought back. This gameness, obstinacy, bull-doggedness was too much for the Curtiss-Hawk as it finally turned away.

Private Imamura was unaware of his comrade's wounds. After warding off the enemy he called Private Nakagoshi but received no answer. Again he called but still there was no answer. He turned back and found his comrade slumped over the controls. Hurriedly Private Imamura rushed to his side and after wiping Private Nakagoshi's hot brow, was able to bring him back to temporary consciousness.

"It's nothing at all. Will you take over for awhile?" Then he fell unconscious again.

Returns to Base

Private Imamura fixed his compass in as comfortable a position as possible and then guided the aircraft safely back to its base.

As the wounded flier was being rushed to the carrier's hospital ward, he grasped Captain Yoshiyuki Kame's hand, apologizing for getting detached from the squadron and for allowing an enemy bullet put him in such a condition and then begged to be taken on the next air-raid.

"Doctor, it's just a slight wound. I'll be ready in no time to take to the air again," he bravely told the attending physician but it was soon discovered that those four shots which pierced his left shoulder had scraped his heart and lung.

After hearing the exploits of Private Nakagoshi, as related by his comrade, everyone admired the gallant airman and they approached him and spoke words of encouragement in hopes of easing his wounds.

The following day, Private Imamura came to bid his comrade good-bye before taking off on their second air-raid. Whereupon Private Nakagoshi begged him to get his flying togs because he was ready to accompany them. But the attending doctor told him that if he didn't take good care of himself, he would never be able to go. Private Nakagoshi nodded his head understandingly and smiling through tears asked his comrade to do his share, too.

After the raid, Captain Kame visited him. Private Nakagoshi eagerly questioned about the success of the raid. Then apologized for not being able to join them in their duty.

"Sir, I'll be in condition within three or four days," he sadly stated.

Passes Away

Three days later, Private Nakagoshi admitted defeat in his last fight with death. He asked for Private Imamura.

"Thanks for bringing me back but I'm afraid it wasn't of much use as I can't serve my country anymore," he regrettingly stated, adding, "It was grand while it lasted. Will you take me to the locker-room as I want to see you and smell the place before I die."

Then summoning his flying mates, Private Nakagoshi smilingly said. "Carry on, fellows. I'll be waiting for you at Yasukuni Shrine," as he quietly closed his eyes.

Incidentally, Private Saneo Imamura is still active on the China front.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, Nos. 1,416 and 1,417 dated July 21 and July 26, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: India on the Eve of Independence, Independence Movement of Indian Patriots Abroad, America Which Lost Resources In East Asia, Financial Difficulty of France, and Advocate of Currency Based on Commodities.

Asahigraph, Vol. 39, No. 6 dated August 5, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbunsha, Tokyo. Price 25 sen. The activities at the fighting and home fronts are excellently told in pictures with brief explanations.

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 19 dated July 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. All important news items and events in Japan, China, Java, Thailand and other foreign countries are summarized, covering the period from July 1 to 10, 1942.

DUTCH EXPLOITATION IN EAST ASIA TOLD

Overseas Chinese Asked to Cooperate

By Dr. KIWATE IDE
(From the Asahi)

The State of Manchoukuo was established in the sequel to the Manchurian Incident, while the new National Government of China came into being as a result of the China Affair. These are two big works achieved by Japan for the promotion of the permanent peace of East Asia. Some Chinese are under the false impression that Japan is motivated by the ambitious design of conquering the Chinese and other East Asian peoples, but the true motives prompting Japan are to rescue nad revive the East Asian peoples by emancipating them from the Anglo-American yoke. The fact that Japan is actually fighting the War of Greater East Asia for the purpose of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere testifies to the correctness of this assertion.

Buccaneering Spirit

The Western Powers made themselves "haves" by reducing and keeping Southern countries as their colonies for hundreds of years while extending their vicious hands of aggression to China. In the process of establishing their colonies, they made no scruples about butchering natives and enslaving the inhabitants. Against the ancestors of seven or eight million Chinese merchants now residing in the South they committed shocking deeds of cruelty and inhumanity in the so-called buccaneering spirit. One of the problems confronting the Dutch East India Company at the time it was established in 1602 was to bring a large number of settlers for the development of natural resources. In the instructions which Coon, the then Governor-General, left to his successor, Carpenter, and the East Indies Legislature in 1622, it was mentioned that there should be a big increase in the populations of Batavia, Molucca, Amboina and other islands and that larger investments were also called for in the best interests of the Netherlands. It was further mentioned that no people was more useful than the Chinese but that, as the object in view could not be attained by peaceful means, ships should be dispatched to the Chinese coast and bring back by forceful means as many Chinese as possible. Should war break out with China, a large number of Chinese children must be kidnapped for settlement in Batavia, Amboina and Banda and "Chinese women should not be allowed to leave either for China or for the territory outside of the Company's jurisdiction."

Many Starve

In 1622, Cornelius Railszorn, the Dutch Commander, occupied the Pescadores and in the construction of fortifications there he employed 1,500 Chinese coolies. As these poor Chinese coolies were not given as much as half pound of rice a day when they were so employed, it is said that of the total number, 1,300 were starved to death. One group of Chinese coolies were sold as slaves and on their way to Batavia, 270 were thrown into the sea because they were taken ill or otherwise died of disease, so that the number who arrived in Batavia was only 137. Valentine, a Dutch historian, in his description of this episode, condemned the action taken by the Dutch authorities as deeds of which they ought to have been ashamed as Christians.

In 1740, about 10,000 Chinese were massacred in Batavia. In view of much bloodshed, the Chinese people call this the red river affair. This massacre was carried out on orders issued by the Dutch Governor-General, Falkeneil, and his relative, Helvecheus. Although they were strongly condemned by the public, the offenders were not punished.

In the Philippines also, there were the massacres of Chinese by Spaniards several times between 1602 and 1762. In the massacre of 1603 the number of Chinese victims totaled over 20,000, and in that of 1638 also as many Chinese fell victims.

Large-scale slave traffic in Chinese coolies came into being between 1833 and 1870 in consequence of the abolition of black slaves in Britain, France, America, the Netherlands and in Spain. They took to the employment of Chinese coolies in lieu of American natives in the form of indented labor. It is computed that 250,000 to 500,000 Chinese coolies were sold and shipped out to Cuba, Peru, Chile and Hawaii from the ports of Amoy, Canton, Hongkong and Macao—from the last-mentioned two ports

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